

# The Middlesex Journal.

Woburn, Reading, North & South Reading, Stoneham, Winchester and Burlington.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"OUR LOCAL INTERESTS."

[SINGLE COPY FOUR CENTS.

New Series.

Volume VI.—Number 52.

## The Middlesex Journal,

JOHN J. PIPPY,

Proprietor and Editor.

Published every Saturday Morning.

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THE DAILY.

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All advertisements sent to the office not named, will be inserted till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS:

North Woburn—Messrs. Nichols, Winn & Co.

East Woburn—Mr. ALBERT L. RICHARDSON.

Stoneham—Mr. E. WHITFIELD.

South Reading—Dr. J. D. MANFIELD.

Winchester—Mr. JOSIAH HOWE.

The Middlesex Journal PRINTING OFFICE is supplied with NEW and SUPERIOR TYPE, and the PROPRIETOR IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT THE LOWEST COST, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### BOSTON & LOWELL AND NASHUA & LOWELL R. R.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1857,

FORWARD TRAINS.

Nashua, Winton, Manchester, Concord and Upper Raileys, 7.30 a. m., 2.30, 5, 6.30 p. m.

Lowell, 7.30 a. m., 12.10, 3.15, 5.30 p. m.

For Elleray, Wintonham, and Woburn, 8.10 a. m., 2.30, 5, 6.30 p. m.

For Boston Centre, 7.45, 11.30 a. m., 3, 5.30, 6.30, 8.15 p. m.

For Bedford and Winchester, 7, 5, 10, 11.30 a. m., 2.30, 4, 5, 15, 6.30, 8.15 p. m.

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## Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

We are sure that our friends the patrons of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, will be gratified with the announcement that next week's number, which will commence the seventh volume, will make its appearance in a new and beautiful typographical suit. Our readers will also be pleased to learn that we have secured the services of gentlemen of talent and education, both at home and abroad, whose writings will in future grace our columns. The uniform success which has attended our management of the JOURNAL, during the past three and a half years, we are happy to say, enables us to make this outlay for the benefit of our readers. That our efforts to publish and sustain a good local family newspaper will continue to be appreciated in the future as they have been in the past, we have no fears; nor do we doubt that the increased attractiveness of the JOURNAL will add many names to our present large list of subscribers.

We extend a cordial invitation to some of our old correspondents—several of whom have been absent from their homes during the summer, and as a consequence absent also from the columns of the JOURNAL,—to again renew their intercourse with our readers; an intercourse which has been, and we have no doubt will continue to be, both pleasant and profitable to all concerned. We gratefully thank our present excellent corps of correspondents for their many most acceptable favors, and hope to hear from them regularly and often in future.

## Business.

Almost every one recollects certain great business crises that have been experienced in this country within the last twenty-five years, and the great financial embarrassments attendant upon them. The state of things at the present time seems most like that of 1836 and '37, the time when so many of the Banks in New England suspended specie payments, or went to pieces entirely. At that time, too, prices were crowded up, and still up, till longer endurance became impossible, and every thing went overboard with a crash. The great business bubble had become so inflated, with very little, stronger than paper, to hold it together, that when the pressure—the crisis—really came, it had no strength at all for endurance. And so it must be at the present time. People have been overtrading, making haste to be rich, without exercising that caution and circumspection so absolutely essential to solid, enduring success. A limited number of Banks are very desirable. But the number established, and the amount of capital consolidated in them, during the last few years, has operated most perniciously upon the prosperity of the country, and brought it almost to the verge of bankruptcy. The immense issues of paper, and the facilities secured by directors and stockholders, has enabled them to control the price of almost every commodity, at will. The expense of living has consequently become so great that, to laboring men and mechanics, who are compelled to rely upon their daily wages for their daily bread, it has become literally impossible to live within their real means. In 1837 prices went up—on some articles at least—higher than during the last two or three years. Flour was then sold as high as fifteen dollars per barrel, and the same was true of other things. Matters went on thus till the crash came, and swept the false exterior away, and showed the utter want of a solid basis for the vast speculations that had been going on. By degrees the wheels of business began to move again—slowly and cautiously at first. But there were men impatient of all delay, and the steam was let on again, till the crisis of 1842 brought people once more to their senses. For a time after that crisis business was conducted more safely and more prosperously. But the assured system of monopoly soon made its appearance, and we now see and feel its effects, as experience only can make us feel. But, while the present is dark and ominous, and the immediate future covered with clouds, there is good reason for hoping that a better state of affairs will ere long prevail. If people can manage to get through the winter, there is but little doubt that a clear sky will once more appear. There is no use in attempting to keep up by paying the enormous per cent demanded for money. It is just as well—ay, for better—to fail now, rather than pay bounties and high rates to men who have money to loan, and fail at last. No doubt there are men who are keeping up wealth by hundreds daily in this way. But they are drawing the very life blood from

their victims, and soon nothing will be left but bodies financially dead. It is a melancholy sight—a sight to render us indignant, rather, to see men who count their possessions by hundreds of thousands, taking advantage of a time like the present—not to help the struggling, honest business man to keep his head above water, by rendering needed assistance for a short time, at a fair per cent, but, adopting the motto that money is worth all it will bring, are content with nothing less than two, three, or four per cent a month. No business man can long survive and pay such price for money.

The great scene of distress, after all, must be among the laboring class who are thrown out employment. Without work, there will be no income, and without this a man will both freeze and starve. But why should this be, when the granaries of the country are full to overflowing, and our forests and our mines are inexhaustible as respects fuel? The immense store houses of monopolists will yet disgorge their long heaped up abundance, to feed the hungry and the poor, while the owners may be trodden under foot by the indignant multitude whose hard earnings have been wrenched from them by exorbitant prices. The strictest economy is demanded on the part of all, and although the approaching winter may be hard to endure, Spring will come not only in the natural, but in the business world also. We can then reasonably hope for a few years respite from the state of things that has prevailed for some time past. Courage, then; let all take courage, and endure manfully whatever there is yet to come.

## Annual Exhibition of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

We attended the sixty-third annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, held at Concord on Tuesday last. The day was a fine one for such an exhibition, and the sturdy sons and fair daughters of old Middlesex gathered in large numbers from nearly all parts of the county to this their annual show, thought more of by many of them than any other holiday of the year. They came, men and women, to exhibit, with honest pride, the result of their labors during the year past, in producing something of excellence in one or other of all the many departments of agriculture, horticulture and household economy there represented.

The business of the day commenced at nine o'clock with a plowing match on the Town Farm, followed by a spading match in which Horatio C. Watts, of Concord, won the first prize, and Thomas Lee of Waltham, the second. The oxen then tried their strength in drawing and backing loads of gravel, and at eleven o'clock the horses were called into the ring (a quarter of a mile track) to exhibit themselves. This was the first exhibition of horses before the Society, and as such it was very creditable. A dark red mare, the property of Mr. John Cummings, Jr., was driven round the track after the exhibition and attracted considerable attention. The display of cattle was quite large, but on the whole not remarkable for size or beauty; among them were several fine cows with calves. A. G. Sheldon of the Wilmington exhibited some fine specimens, young and old, of the porcine species, for which he took a prize. Perhaps the most attractive feature of the exhibition was contained in the Society's building on the fair grounds, for here was an uncommonly fine display of the produce of the garden, the orchard, the dairy, and the handiwork of the ladies, ay, and even the ladies themselves. The apples, pears and grapes on exhibition were remarkable for size and beauty. For grapes raised under glass, John Cummings Jr., was awarded a premium of \$4. The vegetables were of the monster kind only met with at agricultural fairs, and appear to be raised and exhibited for the sole purpose of showing what may be done. A squash raised by J. Thoreau, of Concord, was a giant of its kind, weighing 123 1/2 pounds, enough to supply a small family with squash pies during the winter. A French Yellow Pumpkin, raised by C. H. Allack of Lexington, from seed obtained from the Patent Office, weighed 85 lbs. Potatoes of the Jenny Lind variety and of monster size, sixty of them filling a bushel measure, were exhibited by A. H. Wheeler of Concord. There was no scarcity of specimens of good bread or excellent butter to spread over it. Of the butter we speak understandingly, having purchased a box of that took the first prize, and we know it to be prime. Of fancy articles the display was not large, tho' there were some pieces of needle-work, crayon drawings, &c., which gave proof of cultivated taste. At gatherings of this nature the DINNER is gen-

erally considered one of the most attractive features, particularly so when visitors of distinction are present, or when any great gun is expected to make a speech. It was so on this occasion. At one o'clock a procession was formed on the fair grounds, invited guests taking the lead, and marched to the Town Hall, headed by the Waltham Band. About three hundred persons, among whom was a small sprinkling of ladies, sat down to dinner, and to all appearances enjoyed themselves as well during the dinner hour as they did at any other period of the day. Hon. John S. Keyes, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and presided with a great deal of ease and dignity. In a brief and neat speech he introduced the Rev. Charles Babidge of Pepperell, the orator of the day, who delivered an address remarkable for its beauty of diction and sound common sense ideas. After the delivery of the address, sentiments from the toast-master elicited speeches from Governor Gardner, Justus Tower, of Berkshire; Wm. G. Lewis, of Framingham, Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, and others. The speeches through with, the Society proceeded to the Town Hall, where the premiums were read and awarded, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. S. Keyes of Concord; Vice Presidents—G. O. Barstow of Somerville, A. Wellington of Lexington; Secretary, Dr. Reynolds of Concord; Treasurer, G. Haywood of Concord—together with a Trustee for each town in the County.

Thus closed one of the best agricultural exhibitions ever witnessed in Middlesex County, or even in Massachusetts. So far as we could judge, every portion of the proceedings of the day was conducted with marked tact and ability, for which the President, the Chief Marshall and his aids deserve much credit. The speakers at the dinner table threw out several suggestions worthy of serious consideration, not only by farmers, but by all interested in the success of the farming interests of the state. It would be well if these hints were enlarged upon and elaborated by agricultural writers.

## Politici.

## Middlesex County Political Conventions.

A convention of the American Party of Councillor District No. 3, assembled at the Court House in Concord, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. T. Grammer of Woburn, was elected President. J. G. PEABODY of Lowell, received 43 out of 82 votes for Councillor of District No. 3, and was subsequently declared the nominee of the convention by acclamation.

At 12 o'clock, the Americans held a Convention, in the Court House as above, for the nomination of County Commissioner. E. W. Bull of Concord, in the chair. On an informal ballot, LEONARD HUNTRUST of Tewksbury, received 51 out of 92 votes, and after a little sparring between Sheriff Keyes on the one side, against the nomination of Mr. Huntrust and in favor of Hon. Simon Brown; and Messrs. P. H. Sweetser of South Reading, Flint of North Reading and Usher of Medford, on the other, in which the Sheriff appears to have got the worst of it, the nomination of Mr. Huntrust was made unanimous. Mr. H. is the present incumbent, and a gentleman universally liked and respected in this district, aside from political preference. He was also unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention, and will of course be elected.

The Republican Councillor Convention was held at the Town Hall in Concord, at 10 1/2 o'clock on Thursday. Hon. F. Holton of Lowell, in the chair. On an informal ballot for Middlesex Councillor, W. M. J. EAMES of Malden, received the vote of every delegate in the convention—sixty-two, and was declared their unanimous choice. In the Society's building on the fair grounds, for here was an uncommonly fine display of the produce of the garden, the orchard, the dairy, and the handiwork of the ladies, ay, and even the ladies themselves. The apples, pears and grapes on exhibition were remarkable for size and beauty. For grapes raised under glass, John Cummings Jr., was awarded a premium of \$4. The vegetables were of the monster kind only met with at agricultural fairs, and appear to be raised and exhibited for the sole purpose of showing what may be done.

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Accident.

Another Primary School.

We learn that the over-crowded state

of the Middle Primary School, noticed by us last week, is beginning to attract public attention, and that a movement is in progress to establish another primary school in the first district. The only difficulty in the way is in procuring a suitable school room. While some think that the wants of the district require a new school house on Railroad street, others express themselves in favor of converting the present town hall into a school house; but all who give attention to the subject agree upon the necessity that exists for the immediate establishment of another primary school. If any resident of the district entertains a doubt upon that point, a visit to Miss Jaquith's school will dispel it. There the visitor will see one hundred and fourteen little children crowded into a room not large enough for half that number; with no ventilation except that obtained through the open window; some sitting bolt upright on old-fashioned, dilapidated seats, and others on still older-fashioned wooden benches, borrowed from the town house to accommodate the crowd of little ones; with no place but the floor wherein to lay their books; no chance of resting their weary little bodies, and most of them in danger of contracting curvature of the spine, or of becoming permanently round-shouldered and hollow-chested. Parents in the first district ought to see to it that their young and tender children, just going forth to the commencement of studies which will draw hard upon their physical powers while educating their minds, are better accommodated. That a sufficiency of room, suitable seats, proper warmth and ventilation are not wanting in their school houses.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Everett delivered his very justly celebrated address upon the Life and Character of Washington, in Lyceum Hall. To say that the audience was pleased, was satisfied, would be tame praise, when all were charmed by the manner, instructed by the matter, and thrilled by the glowing eloquence of the speaker. Although the address occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, the fixed attention and absorbing interest of the listeners continued unabated to the end, and the bow of the orator awakened regret in most present. We are glad that our citizens, fastidious as too many of them certainly are, have had an opportunity to see and hear a man who unites, in a remarkable manner, simplicity of character, profound and varied learning, with unsurpassed eloquence. He is most unlike our modern lyceum lecturers, who, with no ideas at all, fire blank cartridges at their hearers, with wonderful rapidity and stunning effect, though the number of killed and wounded is usually too small to be counted.

We are sorry that a larger number did not avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Mr. Everett. Aside from the fascinating manner of the speaker, no one can hear the character of Washington delineated by him, and the deeds of his life portrayed by such a masterly hand, without feeling more veneration for him who was so evidently raised up—like the great Lawgiver—to lead the people of these western colonies to victory in their struggles against a haughty civil and religious despotism. A little more than one hundred dollars—deducting all expenses—was realized from the sale of tickets.

The Young Ladies' Seminary at Waltham, Mass., a large and commodious structure, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening.

Messrs. Mayhew and Baker, 208 Wishing-st, Boston, are up with the times in bringing out campaign stationery. They have issued note paper and envelopes of various qualities, adorned with likenesses of Speaker Banks and Governor Gardner. Both kinds are for sale at the Woburn Book Store.

N. P. BANKS, THE MACHINIST.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Capt. I. F. Shepherd, of Somerville, at a Banks meeting recently held at East Cambridge: "Early in life I was apprenticed in a printing office in Boston. I went in a printer's devil, and I hope I came out a man. It happened one day that a small press was broken; of course it was my lot to take it to the machinist for repair. I conveyed it to a shop (then occupied by Ovis Tuffis) on Broadmoor Place. On making my business known to the foreman, he pointed me to a man in his shop, and said, take it to him; he will fit it. Gentlemen who do you suppose that young man was? I will tell you, gentleman. He was the last Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and our nominee for Governor of this Commonwealth, N. P. BANKS of Waltham."

The following is an extract from the advertisement of an Illinois farmer who wants to sell out:

My wife and I have an attack of something that we fear is old age. It looks like it, and feels like it. It has been coming on for some time, and gets gradually worse every year. We fear we shall not get well while on the farm. Said complaint is doubtless worse in consequence of our having always been hard workers. But we cannot stand the hard knocks any more. We have no help only as we hire, and we are going to sell our home that we may find time to die.

APPOINTMENT.

We are happy to learn that one of our townsmen, Prentice S. Barnard, Esq., has been appointed Inspector in the Boston Custom House.

The new Post Master of Boston, Nahum Capen, Esq., entered upon the duties of his office on the first of October. Mr. Bailey intends to devote his whole attention to the Boston Daily Herald, of which he is proprietor.

NIAGARA.

On Saturday evening last Niagara Engine Co., by invitation of Mr. Joseph S. Wyman, visited his new patent leather factory now in course of erection, where they filled a large tank, holding about 2,500 gallons, in exactly thirteen minutes. Mr. Wyman entertained the Company with a bountiful collation.

There was a grand rally of Americans in favor of the re-election of Governor Gardner, in Tremont Temple, on Tuesday last.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame—one of the most gifted orators of Massachusetts—is announced to address the citizens of Woburn, on Wednesday evening next, in Lyceum Hall. He is to speak in favor of the election of Hon. N. P. Banks. No doubt he will have a large and enthusiastic audience.

There was a grand rally of Americans in favor of the re-election of Governor Gardner, in Tremont Temple, on Tuesday last.

The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, Nov. 26th, for Thanksgiving Day in that State. This is the first of the season.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

There was an absurd report afloat last week relative to the solvency of the Woburn Bank, got up by a person in a neighboring town, who foolishly made the statement by way of joking his neighbors. There is not a more sound and substantial Bank in the State.

The report that counterfeit bills on the Woburn Bank were in circulation, has some foundation in truth. One spurious \$5 bill was detected in Boston about a week ago, but it bears not the slightest resemblance to the genuine bills. We since learn that they have been put in circulation in Connecticut. The genuine bills have a group of females on the right—the counterfeit a poor representation of an Indian.

NEW STREET.

The new street over Academy Hill, from Main to Warren street, is now in course of construction, under the superintendence of Horace Collamore, Esq. This street runs over part of the Plympton estate, and an action at law for damages, brought by Dr. Plympton's heirs against the town is still pending.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Our neighbor Morse is selling his large stock of new and seasonable goods at prices to correspond with the times. Such being the case they must be low. Give him an early call and find out.

The Woburn Gas Light Company will hold their annual meeting on Thursday evening next in the A. & M. Association Room, Lyceum Building.

DIVIDEND.

The Woburn Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable to holders of stock on the 5th instant.

ACCIDENT.

Mr. Moses J. Persons, one of the Assessors of this town, was severely kicked on the leg by a horse a few weeks since, from the effects of which he is still suffering.

BOOTS.

A. Roundy advertises double calf and Calcutta boots, for the fall trade.

Mr. W. Williams opened a Singing School in the Vestry of the First Congregational Church last evening.

The Young Ladies' Seminary at Waltham, Mass., a large and commodious structure, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening.

Messrs. Mayhew and Baker, 208 Wishing-st, Boston, are up with the times in bringing out campaign stationery. They have issued note paper and envelopes of various qualities, adorned with likenesses of Speaker Banks and Governor Gardner. Both kinds are for sale at the Woburn Book Store.

N. P. BANKS, THE MACHINIST.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Capt. I. F. Shepherd, of Somerville, at a Banks meeting recently held at East Cambridge:

"Early in life I was apprenticed in a printing office in Boston. I went in a printer's devil, and I hope I came out a man. It happened one day that a small press was broken; of course it was my lot to take it to the machinist for repair. I conveyed it to a shop (then occupied by Ovis Tuffis) on Broadmoor Place. On making my business known to the foreman, he pointed me to a man in his shop, and said, take it to him; he will fit it. Gentlemen who do you suppose that young man was? I will tell you, gentleman. He was the last Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and our nominee for Governor of this Commonwealth, N. P. BANKS of Waltham."

The following is an extract from the advertisement of an Illinois farmer who wants to sell out:

My wife and I have an attack of something that we fear is old age. It looks like it, and feels like it. It has been coming on for some time, and gets gradually worse every year. We fear we shall not get well while on the farm. Said complaint is doubtless worse in consequence of our having always been hard workers. But we cannot stand the hard knocks any more. We have no help only as we hire, and we are going to sell our home that we may find time to die.

But as the storm continued to rage, less and less of gold was thought of, and when on Saturday, it became evident that they were likely at any moment to be buried beneath the waves, wealthy and div

# MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

The extensive circulation of the *Journal* in the county of Middlesex makes it proper to notice in it any subject of especial interest to the inhabitants of the county in which it is published. Such an object is the association of teachers, meeting semi-annually to discuss principles which are vital to the cause of common schools; to devise the best plans for instructing, governing and improving, socially, intellectually, physically and morally, the heterogeneous mass that are thrown upon their care for discipline and culture. Such a convention may justly claim attention, and should meet with the sympathy, encouragement and co-operation of the community that are most to be effected by the results of the efforts and zeal of the educators of our youth.

Teachers and school committees should take particular interest in the matter, for that a day's attendance is just so much time lost. Lectures and discussions on practical subjects by practical men, cannot fail to more than compensate for the time and expense incurred. Sometimes a simple suggestion may call a change in the government of a whole school. The art of teaching has not yet arrived to a state of perfection, and an effort in that direction should meet with general favor.

**ITEMS.**—The ladies who attended the course of lectures of Sarah H. Young, M. D., on anatomy, physiology and hygiene, express themselves highly gratified with their character, and at the close gave her a certificate of approbation to introduce her to the homes, kind attention and regards of ladies in other places where she may lecture.

The South Reading Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Oct. 5th.

On Sabbath next, the time for afternoon service will be changed to two o'clock, from half past two as heretofore.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Mr. ENTIN.—Your last Journal, I perceive, contains a denial of certain statements made by P. H. S. in your paper of the week previous. Permit me to say, through the *Journal*, that the facts stated by P. H. S. were communicated to him by myself. I intended to state the facts correctly, and after careful recollection, I do not desire to modify or retract anything, or avoid any responsibility which belongs to me.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY H. DANIELS.

South Reading, Sept. 25, '57.

**TWINGS OF CONSCIENCE.**—The New York papers state that the Italian Conciem, now on trial for murder, is in a very disturbed state of mind; his shrieks and cries during the night are awful, and can be heard for some distance. Those inmates of the Tombs, who are superstitious, believe that he sees the ghost of his victim, and hence his frightful cries.

How many fond mothers and frugal housewives keep their pretty daughters and preserves for some extra occasion, or some "big bug" or other, until both turn sour? This seems to us marvelously poor economy.

**ECONOMICAL USE OF WATER POWER.**—There is no subject of more importance to our manufacturers than the economical use of water for the propagation of machinery. While such great improvements are being made in steam engines, to keep pace with the increasing value of fuel, and while the grasping minds of our philosophers and mechanics are still registering after some better, cheaper, and safer mode of using power for locomotion and manufacturing, we trust our manufacturing men, who have water power, seem, with few exceptions, to be going back, or resting in the opinion that they have reached perfection.

It is not for the want of inventive genius. The country is full of inventions, said to be improvements; there are about 400 patents now registered at the U. S. Patent Office for hydraulic motors of different kinds, and every inventing genius has for the principal object an idea to cut down the expense of construction, instead of using the water power. In the first place there are very few men in his country, who are thoroughly educated, practically and theoretically, in this peculiar branch of mechanics.

There is no subject which requires more scientific knowledge, experience and mechanical ingenuity, to understand its intricate nature, than the subject of hydraulics. Probably no man in this country has done more towards perfecting water motors, and other hydraulic engines, than Jackson Warren, of Wareham. Many of the well-known inventor and manufacturer of Wareham, the Water Wheel. This wheel, which has only been in existence about six years, has probably had a greater sale than any other wheel ever invented, and a large portion is sold to our first class manufacturers. He is now turning out of his establishment about five turbines a week, with all the ponderous machinery connected therewith.

One of his wheels was put up at Montreal, Canada last spring, and one of the Canadian water wheel builders wished Mr. Warren to test the Warren turbine, and also one of the Canadian water wheels. The test was a success. Warren's wheel giving 26 per cent. of the power of the water, and the Canadian wheel only 62; a difference of 27 per cent, which was not altogether satisfactory on both sides.

Mr. Warren has challenged the Canadian man, proposing to each to build a wheel and deposit the amount of cost in the Montreal Bank; and after both wheels are tested, the person owning the best wheel shall take the amount deposited. It is quite probable the challenge will be accepted; if so the result will be very interesting to manufacturers.

*Montreal Post.*

**FALL STOCK.**—Gen'ts double calf Boots, straight, 10 to 12 inches long. Just received at Oct. 3.

## Special Notices.

**HON. ANSON BURLINGAME**  
WILL ADDRESS THE  
**CITIZENS OF WOBURN,**  
AT  
**LYCEUM HALL,**  
**On Wednesday evening,**  
**SEPTEMBER 26, 1857,**  
**at 7 o'clock.**

The **Public** are invited to attend.

Woburn, Oct. 24, 1857.

## ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

The Assessors of Woburn will meet for the transaction of business, in the Selectmen's Room, on Saturday evenings, Sept. 19th and 26th, and Oct. 3d, at 6 o'clock.

Woburn, Sept. 18, 1857.

## Rare chance to purchase Books at low prices!

The PRIVATE LIBRARY of a gentleman, breaking up his collection, is offered for sale at a very low price at the WOBURN BOOK STORE. Among other valuable works in the library are Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols.; works of Daniel Webster, 6 vols.; Wilson's Europe, 4 vols.; Frank Foster's Fish and Fishing and Field Sports; works of Ren Johnson; Dryden's, Bryant's, Longfellow's, Tennyson's and other valuable works in poetry, history, letters, &c. These books will be sold very low if called for immediately.

Woburn, Sept. 28, 1857.

## Removal!

**DR. T. RICKARD** has removed from his residence, on Pleasant Street, to the third house on the right hand side of Bennett Street, nearly opposite Dr. Clough's.

Woburn, April 4, 1857.—M.

Every one should read Dr. Bliss' Advertisement to the citizens of Woburn and vicinity, to be found in another column, as well as his succeeding advertisements, which will appear from week to week in the paper. They will interest not only invalids but well persons, and they will be found to be medical essays, replete with new ideas and much that will interest as regards the more common of the chronic diseases. These views will no doubt, to a great many be entirely new and novel, departing as they do in many particulars from the old "orthodox" beliefs regards the cause and treatment of disease.

HARRIS, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Importers and Wholesale Druggists, New York. August 15.—16.

## GREAT SALE OF Household Furniture!

ON THURSDAY, the 8th INST., at 12 o'clock, M. I. Bush, sell at Auction, at the residence of Mrs. LYDIA SEALEY, in Woburn Centre, on Pleasant Street, all her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, including a large quantity of Linen, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Dining and Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, and a large assortment of China, Glass Ware, and other articles.

The above desirable furniture will be sold without reserve, thus affording a rare opportunity to housekeepers, who wish to supply themselves with good furniture at low prices.

By order of Mrs. LYDIA SEALEY. WILLIAM WINN, AUCTIONEER. Woburn, Oct. 3, '57.

## To correspond with the times!!

AND THE PRESENT VALUE OF MONEY!

I offer my entire stock of

## DRY GOODS

never so large now, FOR CASH, at greatly reduced prices. All the departments are complete—the goods have been selected with care, and to cash buyers will be sold at greater bargains than have ever been offered in Woburn.

By order of Mrs. LYDIA SEALEY.

WILLIAM WINN, AUCTIONEER. Woburn, Oct. 3, '57.

## JOSEPH DREW,

HAVING sold his interest in his Store, No. 25 North Market street, has removed his Counting-Room to his Store,

## NO. 130 Broad Street,

where he offers for sale a large stock of BRANCHES, GUNS, RUMS, WHISKEYS, WINES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SUGAR, COFFEE and SPICES, of all kinds, as follows:

**BRANDIES**—James Hennessy & Co., Durbar, Dr. & Co., J. & F. Martel, Pellevoisin, &c.

**WHISKIES**—Johnnie Walker, Old Tom, Durbar, Dr. & Co., J. & F. Martel, Pellevoisin, &c.

**WINE**—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Riesling, &c.

**CIGARS**—Double Pine Apple, Phoenix and Honeycomb brands, and other choice brands, Old Tom Gun, Charles London Cordon Gun, and Wolfe's Schnaps, &c.

**RUMS**—Double Pine Apple, Phoenix and Honeycomb brands, and other choice brands, Old Tom Gun, Charles London Cordon Gun, and Wolfe's Schnaps, &c.

**WHISKEYS**—London Dist., Maria Rum, Old Tom, Old Tom, and Medford Rum, in every style of package and for all purposes, whether made in barrels, jugs, or bottles, in glass, or in wood, in glass, or in wood.

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**WINE**—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Riesling, &c.

**CIGARS**—Double





# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## To Correspondents.

"G. D. K." Responder, Ind. You will see, on reference to another column, that we accept your proposal. Your name is placed on our list of correspondents. Prose articles preferred.

"E. C. P." South Reading. We are pleased to know that you do not argue with us, for your great affliction would afford an ample reason for losing the remembrance of our unfeeling sheet. "WHEN SHALL I REST?" will appear in our next number.

"O. S. M." Oxford. We omit your letter referring to the misunderstanding between Doctor M. and P. H. S., of South Reading, because we are sure Dr. M.'s character, or professional standing, requires no such vindication.

"S. A. Jr." Accept our thanks. Hope to hear from you often.

"Y." Your promptness deserves and receives our gratitude. Have the kindness to continue in the "good" work.

## The Journal

WOXBURN.

Saturday Morning, October 10, 1857.

## THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

Newspapers have undoubtedly become one of "the institutions" of the country. There is scarcely a family to be found, rich or poor, that does not find the means of procuring one or more weekly, if not daily papers. To many a man the sacrifice would not be so great to dispense with one meal daily as to forego the pleasure and the profit afforded by the newspaper. We live in an age proverbial for newspaper reading, and few, perhaps, are aware of the vast amount of talent and capital employed in this department of literature. Regular contributors, reporters and correspondents, at home and abroad, are secured, and paid liberally, for early and important items of news. The state of the markets, the crops, the prospects in the civil and commercial world, are all chronicled with unsurpassed accuracy in the columns of the unpretending newspaper, rendering it as indispensable a companion to the man of business as the price current list. The good old, sure, presses have passed away, as entirely unable to throw off copies fast enough to meet the wants of readers, and nothing less than a Hoe's six, eight, or ten cylinder press, driven by steam, and throwing off from fifteen to forty thousand impressions per hour, is capable of supplying its place. Surely the labor, physical and intellectual, employed in the production of newspapers, from the medium daily, with fine type, poor paper, and a black visage, yet scattered over the land by hundreds of thousands, to the noble, dignified, handsome weekly sheet, printed upon clear, white paper, with elegant type, is fully equal to that of any department of business, and should meet as cheerful and ample a reward.

In every city there are leading journals that gather up the information of the passing hour, and with magic speed spread it before the people, throughout the length and breadth of the land. Many families, rolling in wealth and luxury, are totally unable to ascertain their own wants. To such the advertising columns of the newspaper become invaluable, by informing them of just what they want, and of the exact place where those wants can be gratified. But, after all, the multitudes of papers, issued in the cities, do not fully supply the wants of every community. Many of the flourishing towns, scattered among the hills and valleys of this favored land, demand a LOCAL PAPER to meet their legitimate wants. The village merchant wishes a proper advertising medium for his commodities; the village artisan wishes to inform his neighbors and friends where the best stoves, iron and tin ware, and the thousand et ceteras pertaining to his line of business, may be found, and at prices too, defying all competition on the part of his neighbor artisan. The village lawyer, doctor and auctioneer, all want a conspicuous place where their cards can be inserted, and read by the people, informing them where to look to have their wrongs righted, their broken limbs and diseased systems mended, and their property sold. And even that awful man—in the estimation of the boys—the sheriff, who follows and arrests the offender against the rights of the community, asks, and receives, a conspicuous place in the village newspaper, and contribute their full share to the pleasure and entertainment of its readers.

## The Atlantic Monthly.

This new candidate for public favor will be issued on the first of the ensuing month, by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The effort of this large and wealthy publishing house, to provide the American people with magazine literature of a higher order than any now published in this country, should be responded to by the people with a hearty and cordial patronage. We form our opinion of the merits of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, in advance of its issue, upon the array of writers engaged to contribute to its pages. It cannot fail of being of a "higher order" than any monthly periodical now before the people. The genius, education, research and cultivated taste of America, will in it be fully and fittingly represented by such men as Prescott, Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, Motley, Prof. Felton, James Russell Lowell, George W. Curtis; and by such women as Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Gaskell, L. Maria Child, Mrs. P. Kite, and a host of others, all bright stars in the literary firmament. And from over the "great water" which lends its name to this real "giant of the monthlies," will come the fresh, pure and elevating thoughts of Shirley Brooks, and others of well-deserved celebrity in the world of letters. It would be a reproach to the American character, and particularly to the people of New England, if this well-directed effort to produce a monthly periodical worthy of our day and generation, should fail for want of liberal support. We extend to it our best wishes in advance—trusting it will be all and even more than its prospects promises—and that the best of success may always wait upon it.

## Woburn Gas Company.

The third annual meeting of the Woburn Gas Company, was held on Thursday evening, in the A. & M. Association Room. The annual report shows the company to be in an improving condition. It is nearly a thousand dollars better off than it was last year, and will now be enabled to pay the floating debt against it. In a year or two more the company will probably be able to declare a dividend. The Board of Directors of last year were re-elected. They are Abijah Thompson, J. B. Wm. Wm. Charles Choate, J. P. Converse, and David Tilson. Hon. Charles Choate was subsequently elected President of the company.

## Woburn Bank.

The story surreptitiously circulated respecting the solvency of the Woburn Bank, receives the following denial in the monetary article of the Boston Post of yesterday:—

We understand there was an unfounded report in circulation that the Woburn Bank had stopped, and that the bills were refused at the Suffolk Bank. It is all untrue. The bank never refused to pay specie for its bills when presented at the counter; and it is not true that the bills are now or ever were refused at the Suffolk Bank. No bank in the Commonwealth stands firmer than the Woburn. After paying the usual 1 per cent semi-annual dividend on Monday there is a large surplus left, and not a dollar of suspended paper in the bank.

It is a bad sign when a preacher tries to drive home his logic by thumping the desk violently with his clenched hand. His arguments are so-factual.

## Police Reports.

In reply to a question put to us the other day—"Why we did not report the arrests made by our Police, and the doings before the Justice's Court?" we have simply to say that we do not believe there are half a dozen respectable families in Woburn, or even half that number, who care a straw whether or not a drunken Irishman, or a drunken American, is lodged in the lock-up for so many hours, or fined so many dollars and cents, for being drunk, or for committing a stupid assault upon his neighbor when his brains have been stolen away by the devil he has taken into his mouth. And we know there are hundreds of our subscribers who have no taste for such information. If we did, however, pretend to give these reports we would do it impartially, and not meanly blazon forth the names of poor wretches whom nobody knows or cares anything about, and gloss over the offences of men in better circumstances. When anything occurs in this line, of real interest to the public, they will be duly informed of the particulars through our columns, but we think too highly of the respectability and mission of a family newspaper to make it a common severer for publishing upon the public the fifth of the lock-up.

The peace of our town, and proper respect for the laws of the Commonwealth, are placed in the hands of men whom we believe to be just Judges and energetic and faithful police officers, and we have no doubt of their ability to preserve the one, and enforce a due respect for the other.

## Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

This fine old military corps had its fall parade, with a turn out of seventy guns, on Monday last. The company visited Lexington; partook of a collation at Bigelow's Hotel at twelve o'clock; paraded and practised target shooting until four o'clock, when they returned to Bigelow's and sat down to a "glorious" dinner, at which, sentiments, speeches and "other good things" flowed in abundance. At the target shooting two prizes were offered for competition. The first—a silver cup costing \$25—was awarded to Private Thomas Glynn, of this town; the second—Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution—to Sergeant Josiah Buttrick. This is the second time Mr. Glynn has carried off the prize awarded to the best shot.

## Niagara vs. Gen. Worth.

It will be remembered that at the fire at East Woburn, on the 24th ultimo, "Niagara," Engine of this town, not being in working order, was washed by the "General Worth" of Stoneham. The "Niagara" boys, not willing to be beaten in that kind of a way, have looked over the "machine" a little and put it in order, and are now ready, as will be seen by a special notice in another column, to try the capability of their Engine and the strength of muscle in their company, with the "General Worth." An interesting trial will doubtless be the result.

**ACCIDENT IN STONEHAM.**—We learn that a lad about eight years of age while riding in a wagon with his father, fell from the seat, with one leg through the wheel, by the turning of which the limb was broken, a little above the knee. Before he could be extricated, the horse moved along, turning the wheel round again, forcing the end of the bone out through the skin. The proximity of the wound to the joint, renders it a very serious accident. The wound was carefully dressed by Dr. Stevens and Heath, of Stoneham, and strong hopes are entertained that the limb can be saved. Too much care cannot be exercised in respect to small children, when riding in open carriages.

**SPLENDID ARTIFER.**—The finest lot of Baldwin's Apples, that has fallen under our notice for several years past, are now being gathered by William Winn, Esq., of Burlington. They are large, round, juicy and without a blemish, and makes one's mouth water to look upon them. Mr. Winn has about a hundred and fifty barrels to spare, which, he informs us, he will be pleased to sell to the citizens of Woburn, at a fair price. Those who want a winter stock of first rate Baldwins, will do well to make an early application to Mr. Winn, who is about as successful in raising good fruit and vegetables as he is in selling at auction, and in the latter vocation he stands on the top rung of the ladder. No. 1, in this community.

**ACCIDENT.**—A son of Mr. J. Addison Parker, while engaged in picking apples in the orchard of Mr. Wm. Winn, of Burlington, fell from the ladder, fracturing the bones of the fore arm.

**GRAPE FROM RAISIN SEED.**—Mr. James N. Page has presented us with a bunch of grapes, the product of seed taken from the common raisin, or dried grape. They were cultivated in the open air from seed planted eleven years ago—this being the fourth bearing year,—and the vines are now strong, thrifty and growing. The clusters are small, but the grape is mellow, of fair size and good flavor.

**NEW PROVISION STORE.**—Messrs. Curtis & Page have opened a Provision Store in one of Mr. Allen's buildings, near the depot. They are well known to the community as attentive and obliging men and we trust they will receive a good share of patronage.

If their first carcass of beef, and their first supply of groceries and vegetables, is a fair sample of the quality they intend to keep, they will not want for customers.

**BANKS' BALLY.**—Joseph Story, Esq., of Boston, will address the citizens of Woburn and vicinity, in Lyceum Hall, on Friday evening next, 16th inst., when a Poem, by a citizen of Woburn, will also be delivered.

**NEARLY A FIRE.**—Early on Wednesday morning, watchman Stowers discovered fire in the engine house at the depot, and found a quantity of cotton waste, which had been left in one of the engines, in flames. The fortunate presence of the watchman, prevented the destruction of the engines and building.

"It is a bad sign when a preacher tries

to drive home his logic by thumping the desk violently with his clenched hand. His arguments are so-factual.

"Among other blessings," said Dr.

Franklin, "a man should thank God for his vanity, because it makes him happy."

## For the Middlesex Journal.

### Writing for the "Journal."

Mr. Enron.—It has been remarked by those who could speak from experience, that one of the most valuable of mental exercises is the frequent habit of writing for the press. This exercise gives definiteness to the ideas that an attempt is made to express. It enables the writer to put his supposed knowledge, upon any given subject, to the test, and shows him wherein he is deficient. It is an important step in mental culture and the acquisition of knowledge, to discover our deficiencies, our weak points, for we then see what knowledge we most need. How many are, even amid the boasted intelligence of this town—stirring and prosperous business men—who cannot, by any possibility, make a speech in a Town, or School Meeting even, and use their mother tongue correctly; much less draw up a report, or motion, in proper language, grammatically expressed?

If such is the fact, and there is no question in the matter, how can such men carry on a business correspondence with that elegance and ease which should ever characterize the business man? How valuable, to any one, would be the habit, adopted early in life and perseveringly carried out, of writing daily—of committing daily to paper such ideas as the mind may possess upon some subject. Reflection, careful thought, would be indispensable, preparatory to writing, and this would beget and foster an all-important mental habit, thinking, rare at the present day. I see that some of the towns which have a space allotted them in the JOURNAL, are careful to fill that space—usually with interesting articles. South Reading has ever been prompt, manifesting a real interest in the matter—Stoneham, too, has done well, though not quite as well as South Reading. Reading almost always sends something. But Winchester is like an intermitting spring among the mountains; at one time she sends forth an overflowing abundance, a freshet, for several weeks in succession, and then—the reservoir becomes empty, and the stream ceases for awhile. Such should not be the fact. There certainly is, or ought to be, local intelligence in Winchester that would interest her citizens if published, and those of the adjoining towns. Some able articles appeared in the JOURNAL last winter, from the pens of Winchester writers. Some excellent thoughts were furnished by "Senex." Has he no more of the same stamp? "Yawalld" and "Witness," though sometimes a little boyish, published some very good articles, showing their ability to do well. Where are they now?

There are other correspondents who have aided in filling the columns of the JOURNAL, in years gone by,—why are they all so long silent? Has our good old "Hermite" mantle been bestowed upon "Hermite Jr." and are we to hear no more from him? Let him try his pen once more, and I can assure him that more than one reader, will give him a cordial greeting on his return. "Where is Mrs. Smith, the Reading poetess and taylor-writer?" She certainly resides "fast by" Castalia's fount. Are the chords of her harp all broken?

I should like to see articles in the JOURNAL, that not like this in that respect and to the point, from a large number of writers, and, as a matter of course, upon a wide range of topics. A series of instructive, dignified, well-written articles upon any subject or subjects, would benefit both writer and readers, and help to elevate the JOURNAL, already an excellent paper, to such a position that every paper ought to occupy, and secure for it a more extended circulation and influence. The members of school committees, teachers, and all friends of education, might reach parents through the newspaper, and thereby diffuse valuable information upon educational matters, and secure the correction of many deplorable evils in things pertaining to the public schools.

Will they not avail themselves of a means so valuable to direct and mould the public mind? Some excellent suggestions appeared last week, in the South Reading department, upon the subject of reading and speaking. Let every reader of the JOURNAL reflect upon them, and let our public speakers ask themselves whether some of those remarks are not applicable to them. But I have written a long article, much longer than I intended when I began. Perhaps at a future time you may hear from me again.

OTIS.

## BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1857.

MY DEAR JOURNAL.—Notwithstanding the general panic in money matters, the good old City of Boston has a thrifty appearance, and there are indications that a healthy, tho' not very extensive fall trade will succeed the little loss of confidence caused by the recent financial derangement. There seems to be one good effect arising from the depressed condition of the money market, which is, that the prices of a great many articles of daily consumption have come down very materially. How long such a favorable state of things will continue, it is difficult to say; but for the sake of the thousands of hard working people who live from each day's earnings, it is to be hoped it may last until the winter is over, and the gay spring-time you may hear from me again.

OTIS.

## WINCHESTER.

### QUERIES AND FACTS.

Are we ever to have any more Lyceum Lectures? Must we remain in ignorance another winter, or are we so well posted up in literature that we can receive no benefit from a course of Lyceum Lectures? It is time that these questions were beginning to be pondered over by our citizens. In the winter of 1856, a great show on a mysteriously small capital, but found current in the first circle until he was detected in fishing silks out of his neighbor's windows, and selling them at half price through the Philadelphia auction rooms. This is a specimen of similar developments which might be and may yet be made.

The arrest for burglary of a dry goods merchant who had occupied a "position" in Fifth Avenue society, has created a sensation among the denizens of that locality. He was known as a prominent "Broadway swell," who made a great show on a mysteriously small capital, but found current in the first circle until he was detected in fishing silks out of his neighbor's windows, and selling them at half price through the Philadelphia auction rooms. This is a specimen of similar developments which might be and may yet be made.

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

poor miserables d—s on a scanty allowance, hoping that it may be their lot, as it has been that of many others, to sit at breakfast in the morning, having nothing but brown bread to eat, at dinner the crust of brown bread with a little water, and at supper brown bread crust without water, and sleep on beds of thistles with all the pleasant dreams imaginable.

"Old Folks."

The "Old Folks" had their first turn-out the present season on the eve of 30th inst., at the house of Stilman M. Pratt. It was probably intended as a surprise party, but I think surprising only in numbers. Many of their old friends responded to the invitation and looked as cheering as ever. A grand good time was had generally in various ways. The party numbered about seventy. Some of the "Old Folks" appeared in costume more ancient than ever, especially the leader, R. Kemp, Esq., who had an entire change of suit.

Being among the number present I can speak from positive knowledge concerning some things that took place, while others I shall omit for want of time to relate. About nine o'clock our attention was called to a change of performance, and quite a change it was, for all of the varieties of old cooking utensils one does not often meet with, were seen when the tables were suddenly loaded with many times more than an abundance, which the ladies took care to bring with them, not forgetting some whopping great pumpkins of sufficient size to supply most families for the winter—squashes not thought of, of course. At half past ten the company departed to their homes, expressing themselves much pleased with the cordial reception given them.

Our Winchester friend, who some months since discoursed a gentle criticism regarding the costume of the old folks, will see that they consider it no disgrace as yet to wear their fathers' and great grandfathers' clothes; and when they do so consider it, they will at once take up their beds and walk for some foreign port, and forever deny that they had their birthplace in the land of the pilgrims.

Concert.

The Baptist Choir, under the leadership of F. J. Bancroft, intend to give a miscellaneous concert on Wednesday evening next, and judging from the programme and the talent employed to execute it, it can hardly fail to be a musical treat. Friend Peabody takes a prominent part in this concert, and of course everybody will want to hear him. Don't neglect native talent and stay away on this occasion, because you will undoubtedly have abundant opportunity to hear any quantity of foreign folk de roll before the concert season is over.

Bethesda Church—"Agents."

The Rev. Mr. Wilcox is to be absent from his labors for three Sabbaths—the 1st, 2d and 3d Sabbaths of the present month—in consequence of ill health.

Entering Bethesda church last Sabbath morning, what did I find but another of those "agents" concerning which I have often spoken, and will yet again speak. I think it is high time the Society should have a word to say about the pulpit being so often occupied in this way, and not allow the church exclusively to manage this matter; for I have a sort of an idea that it is the Society that pay the minister, and not the church. The church are always very careful to ask the concurrence of the society when settling a pastor, and why not ask their concurrence in a thing like this.

I like to keep the readers of the Journal posted in this matter, lest any of them should contemplate making this town their residence, thinking all the while that because we have able ministers they may rely upon able preaching.

Singing Schools.

As to musical matters, there seems to be a fair prospect that all of us, if we will, who love music, can enjoy ourselves the coming winter. A singing school has been opened in the Old South Chapel by Mr. J. A. Kingman, who undoubtedly would not only be glad to meet his former patrons, but also many others. Neighboring towns intending to have singing schools the coming winter, would do well to secure his services.

The Universalist choir are now receiving a course of lessons from Mr. Rufus Pierce, of Stoneham. It is a good move and wise policy. The expense is incurred by the members of the choir, as I am informed; and as the Society will measurably receive the benefit accruing therefrom, the beg leave most respectfully to call their attention to the item of expense necessarily attending such an effort.

I congratulate the choir in being so fortunate as to secure the services of one so competent to the task before him. I might perhaps be pardoned for saying in this connection, that the friends of Mr. Pierce here (who are many) are contemplating getting up a singing school for him as soon as the new hall, alluded to in another paragraph, shall have been finished, it having been generously offered to them by Mr. Cummings.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The family—my dear chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies nothing more. Eruption, sores, wounds, eruptions, tumors, and stiff joints are relieved by the Ointment; and all affections of the bowels, stomach and liver, by the Pills. To avoid purchasing pernicious counterfeits of these invaluable remedies, which may be in the market, look narrowly to the Water-mark in the box, or in semi-transparent letters, or holding the leaf to the light, the name is spurious.

Raglan Over Coats.

JUST RECEIVED, a fine assortment of RAGLAN OVER COATS, made in a thorough and workmanlike manner, by J. W. HAMMOND.

Woolen, New York and London.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A RAGLAN OVER COAT, made in a thorough and workmanlike manner, by J. W. HAMMOND.

Harris Johnson, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Oct 18.

Boys' Clothing!

In South Reading, Oct. 25th, by Henry L. Eaton, Esq., Mr. George B. Kidder, to Miss Maude L. Lee, both of South Reading.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Stedman, Daniel H. Richards to Miss Cynthia Sophia, daughter of Charles T. and Susan L. Parks, aged 6 years.

On Friday, 4th inst., Rebecca, wife of Joseph Warden, 53.

In Stoneham, 1st inst., Ann Eliza, daughter of Wm. A. and Eliza Walton, formerly of Salem, 2 years.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### BANKS' RALLY!

JOSEPH STORY, ESQ., of Boston, will address the Citizens of Woburn and vicinity, on Friday evening, October 16th, in LYCEUM HALL.

An Original Poem, upon the Political aspect of the times, will be delivered by a gentleman of this town.

The Public (Ladies and Gentlemen) are respectfully invited to attend.

### CHALLENGE.

To the Officers and Members of "Gen. Worth" Engine Company No. 2, of Stoneham,

WHEREAS, at the recent fire in East Woburn, on the morning of 21st ult., we consider that we were taken by surprise, and that the machine not being in order, and whence we are anxious that the capacity of the two machines should be fairly tested, therefore, this is to certify that we, the Officers and Members of "Niagara" Engine Company No. 1, of Woburn, do hereby.

CHALLENGE

The Officers and Members of "Gen. Worth" Engine Company No. 2, of Stoneham, to a trial of the respective machines above mentioned, at such time and place, and upon such terms, as a Committee, to be chosen by the Officers and Members of "Niagara" Engine Company No. 1, of Woburn.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

C. E. MORSE, opposite the P.O., Woburn, Oct. 3.

NEW STORE

—AND—

FASHIONABLE GOODS!

Mrs. M. A. BUTLER, has removed to the new and elegantly situated store one door west of the Woburn Book Store, which she has had handsomely fitted up for her.

MILLINERY BUSINESS.

She takes great pleasure in offering to the ladies of Woburn and vicinity a NEW and FASHIONABLE STOCK

MILLINERY, GLOVES, BONNETS, BODICEES, FRENCH HATS, FANCY HATS, &c.,

which will be sold at very moderate prices.

Particular attention given to bleaching, pressing and attireing Bonnets, in the most fashionable styles.

Woburn, April 25, 1857.

Rare chance to purchase Books at low prices!

The PRIVATE LIBRARY of a gentleman, breaking up, is offered for sale at very low prices at the WOBURN BOOK STORE. Among other valuable works in the library are Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols.; works of Daniel Webster, 6 vols.; Alton's Europe, 4 vols.; Frank Foster's Fish and Fishing and Field Sports; works of Ben Jonson; Dryden's, Bryant's, Longfellow's, Tennyson's and other valuable works in poetry, history, belles lettres, &c. These books will be sold very low if called for immediately.

Woburn, Sept. 8th.

Removal!

DR. RICKARD has removed from his former residence, on Pleasant Street, to the third house on the right hand side of Bennett Street, nearly opposite Dr. Cleghorn.

Woburn, April 4, 1857.—t.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

A RESTLESS REMEDY.

FRANCIS F. WADE

Woburn, May 23d, 1857.

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A RESTLESS REMEDY.

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Woburn, May 23d, 1857.

REMOVING.

DR. RICKARD

Woburn, May 23d, 1857.

REMOVING.

# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## POETRY.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

**WHAT IS THINE AGE?**  
What is thine age? Too much is meant,  
How many rolling suns?  
How many days from heaven sent?  
How many years have flown?  
How many Springs for thee have bloomed?  
Ere Summer's smile drew nigh?  
How many Autumn scenes have come  
To teach thee all must die?

How many are thy days? too few  
For what can now be shown;  
Too many for the "still" "eto die;"  
Too few for what is done;  
Too many for the slighted hours;  
Too few for those well spent;  
Too many for the weeds—not flowers;  
Too few not marked—"repeat."

Too many for the heaving sigh;  
Too few to memory dear;  
Too many for the "Good Bye;"  
Too few that dry the tear;  
Too many for the "Summer Friend;"  
Too few for those found true  
Too many, still they blend;  
Too many, yet too few.

FIDES.

## OUR OLI.

"Lively and gossiping,  
Stored with the treasures of the tartling world,  
And with a spice of mirth too!"

### Monied Men.

The Cleveland Herald, in alluding to the nature of the present panic, utters very truthful words in quite a pointed way as follows:

"Monied men are the veriest cravens on earth; so timid that at the least alarm they pull their head, turtle-like, within their shell, and, snugly housed, hug their glittering treasure until all fear is removed. The consequence is, that a few day's disturbance of the monetary atmosphere brings on a perfect dearth of not only the precious metals, but even of paper money, their representative."

Monied men never adopt the tactics of mutual support; hence, as soon as a shot is fired into the flock, they scatter, each looking out for himself, each distrustful of the other, and each recognizing only the great law of selfishness, which is to take care of number one. Courage has saved many an army, even when ammunition was low, and many a foe has been scattered by one yell of defiance when there was not a cartridge left.

"A sick man slightly convalescing, recently imagined himself to be engaged in conversation with a pious friend, congratulating him upon his recovery, and asking him who his physician was, he replied: "Dr. —, brought me through." "No, no," said his friend, "God brought you out of your illness, not the doctor." "Well," replied he, "may he be dead; but I am certain the doctor will charge me for it."

"Boy with ragged trowsers and rindless hat, runs into a drug store with a diper in his hand:—"

"Doctor, mother sent me down to the shanty-pup quicker'n blazes, cos' bub's sick with the picken chox, and she wants a thinkful of polly golli in this dir tipper, cos we hasn't got a bottle, and the kint pup's got the lung witters int—got any?"

"There is much wholesome advice contained in the following lines:—

Eat only what is proper food;  
Drink only that which does you good,  
Spend only what you can afford,  
Lend only what will be restored—  
Then you will have no cause to say,  
"I was a fool on yesterday."

"A judge charging a jury had occasion rather frequently to make use of the words *mortgagor* and *mortgagor*. The foreman of the jury asked the judge the meaning of the words, candidly confessing he did not know their import. His lordship explained them thus: "I nod to you—you nod to me: I'm the nod-ee, you the nod-ee!"

"We know of no rights of woman that are separate from the rights of man. There is no injury inflicted upon the one that does not recoil upon the other. If the Turk keeps woman in abject slavery, the Turk himself becomes a degenerate slave. So says the London Leader, and it is true.

"My dear, what shall be the name of our baby?" said Mr. Smith to his wife, the other day. "Why, huz, I've settled on Peter." "I never knew a man by the simple name of Peter, that could earn his salt." "Well, then, we will call him Salt Peter."

"Woman is like ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you."

Upon which an old bachelorette adds this glaring commentary:—"Ivy is like woman—the closer it clings to you the more you are ruined."

"Speaking of lions—that was an idea' of the hard-shelled preacher, who was disengaging of Daniel in the den of lions:—"There he sat all night, looking at the show for nothing; it did'nt cost him a cent!"

"An affected Singer at one of our theatres, the other night, was told by a wag in the gallery "to come out from behind his nose and sing like other people."

"A Yankee at Panama sought shelter at the American Consul's from an earthquake; he thought even an earthquake would respect our flag."

"I believe," said a very tall Representative, "that I am one of the tallest members of the House." "Yes," added a fellow-member, "and the *slimnest*, too."

HOW TO SQUAR THE CIRCLE.—The English Republic says, "settle up your wife's bill for the day at the dry goods store or milliner's."

"Why is a traveller ascending Mt. Vesuvius, like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? He want's to get at the *ovather's* mouth."

## REMOVAL.

**JOSEPH DREW,**  
HAVING sold his interest in his Store, No. 25 North Market street, has removed his Counting Room to his Store.

**No. 139 Broad Street,**  
where he offers for sale a large stock of BRANDIES, HINS, RUMS, HISKIES, WINES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SUGAR, COFFEE and SPICES, of all kinds, as well as CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c.

**BRUNDIES**—James Hennessey & Co., Osnard, Duxbury & Co., J. & F. Martell, Pellevois & Co., for the table and for preserving purposes, in wood and glass, with all kinds of fruit.

**GINS**—Double Fine Apple, Phoenix and Honey-melon brands, and other choice brands, Old Tom Gin, Charles London Cordial Gin, and Weil's Schnapps, all ages.

**RUMS AND WHISKEYS**—London Dock, Jamaica Rum, Old St. Croix, and Medford Rum, in every style of package and for all purposes, whether medicinal or for the table.

**WINE**—The best Wines, in wood and glass, in every style and in glass.

**TOBACCO**—Double Fine Apple, Phoenix and Honey-melon brands, and other choice brands, Old Tom Gin, Charles London Cordial Gin, and Weil's Schnapps, all ages.

**SPICES**—Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, &c., in boxes of different sizes, and by the pound.

**WINES**—Old Madera, of the best brands; Sherry Wines, of all varieties, some of them imported in bottles, others in 1/2 and 1/4 pints, and in cases.

**TEAS AND SUGARS**—All descriptions of Black and Green Teas, in the original packages, can be repacked to order, in 8, 10 and 12 pound Canisters, and in small quantities in boxes.

**SPICES**—Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, &c., in boxes of different sizes, and by the pound.

**COUNTRY DEALERS**—Imported Cigars of favorite brands; Tobacco, of choice brands; which will be sold very low, and in quantities to suit the taste.

**TEAS**—All Improper and Diluting Discharged from the External Organs, which has proved the curse and bane of the existence of so many persons, a remedy for which has been found in the use of the best Wines, from the best houses in Europe.

**KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URETHRA**—It has proved itself so superior to every other preparation of the kind that the demand very far exceeds any other "patent" preparation now in the market.

**NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS**—It is scarcely necessary to remark upon the popularity of this remedial preparation, from the fact of its very general use and the consequent popularity that the people are wont to place in their remedial effects.

The subscribers would however take occasion to advert to the fact that the formula for its preparation is the result of the combined suggestion of the best physicians, and the following is their practice they were daily in want of a preparation of the kind that could be relied upon, adopted the formula by the most successful physicians, and the hands of the proprietor.

The preparation having had the test of years in its application to disease, its remedial virtues are fully established, and it is now in use throughout every part of the country.

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**TEAS**—All Improper and Diluting Discharged from the External Organs, which has proved the curse and bane of the existence of so many persons, a remedy for which has been found in the use of the best Wines, from the best houses in Europe.

**KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URETHRA**—It has proved itself so superior to every other preparation of the kind that the demand very far exceeds any other "patent" preparation now in the market.

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**TEAS**—All



# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## To Correspondents.

"Sir.—We insert your communication, but do not comply with your request to 'write an editorial for our worthy candidate.' The 'JOURNAL' is not a party political paper. Though the editor sometimes freely expresses his opinion on principles at issue, he begs to decline the honor of advocating the interests of any candidate for State office.

"This," Your favor will appear in next week's issue.

"Sir.—We decline inserting your letter, for the reason that the small game you fire at is not worth the ammunition. Already does the 'gallant Jade wine,' as you will perceive, and has implied what was intended as a general remark to its own individual sins."

"Sir.—Did not come to hand this week.

"Sir.—Your favor is good. We will make room for it as soon as we can. Can you furnish us with the proce articles?"

"Sir.—Nor the 'little chap' hunts me but himself, so let him alone. The notice to 'Justice' will also apply to your case."

## Political Conventions.

Woburn will be lively next week with political conventions. Our town happens to be situated in just about the centre of the Fifth Senatorial District, and in future the several parties will doubtless hold their conventions here, as we have a fine hall, good accommodations, and the reputation of being a civil, obliging and affable people. So come along, gentlemen of all parties, and be sure to nominate the right men.

The supporters of Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor of the Commonwealth, held their convention at the Central House Hall, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, p.m.

The American convention will be held in Lyceum Hall, on Wednesday, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Democratic convention is to be held on the day following, Thursday, 22d, inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m. in Lyceum Hall, J. P. Converse, Esq., Chairman.

## Burglaries.

We have in this town, for several months past, enjoyed an immunity from depredations of this nature, but they are at last come upon us, as they did upon South Reading and other towns in the neighborhood, and we must now look out for them. On Monday night Mr. G. R. Gage's work room, adjoining the Baptist vestry, was entered through a back window, and about forty dollars' worth of clothing carried off. The thieves also scattered a quantity of children's clothing over the yard in the rear of the church. On Tuesday night the pump factory of Mr. J. M. Ash was broken into, and five metal pumps and a quantity of lead pipe taken therefrom, the whole worth about one hundred dollars.

This is a heavy loss for a man who has been laid in his bed with a severe illness for the greater part of the last year. The pumps stolen from Mr. Ash are of a new pattern, only a small number of which have been manufactured, and are therefore easily detected. If they should chance to fall under the observation of an honest man, we trust he will give information immediately.

The probability is that these burglars do not belong to Woburn; but that they have been here and surveyed the field which they intend to operate upon, and have now commenced their depredations. Our citizens will do well to keep a sharp look out for them. A good watch dog and a Colt's revolver well charged, with nerve to use it promptly, are in addition to the usual precautions, about the best protectives one can have.

**The Trial of Engines.**

To-day will be one of excitement among the Firemen of Woburn, Stoneham and vicinity, as the great trial between the "Niagara" and the "General Worth" is to come off at half-past one o'clock, at East Woburn.

Whichever beats, we hope the trial will be fairly and honestly conducted, and terminate in a good feeling between the companies immediately concerned, and others interested in their success. The Niagara was built by Howard & Davis, the General Worth by H. H. & Davis. They are both rated as first class engines, and this trial will in a measure help to decide the claims of superiority set up by both.

We look forward to an interesting time, and hope that it will pass off pleasantly; that the victors will not be too much elated by their success, nor the beaten company feel very bad over their defeat.

## The Yam.

Many of our citizens have doubtless seen a specimen of the Yam, raised the present year by P. L. Converse Esq., of this town. The peculiar interest attached to this plant at the present time, as a substitute for the common potato, will require a brief account of it acceptable to our readers.

The Yam belongs to the Natural Order Dioscoreaceae. The genus, *Dioscorea*, includes several species, native, with one exception, we believe, to tropical climates. The *D. villosa* is found growing common in the Middle and Southern States, but is not the kind used for food. The *D. sativa*, or an improved variety of this, the *D. aesculata*, is universally cultivated in the East and West Indies, in Africa and in the islands of the Pacific. In Louisiana the *D. aesculata* is cultivated, and often weighs as much as 35 lbs. Another species, called the Chinese Yam, *D. batatas*, is cultivated in China, France, and sparingly in this country. The roots, or tubers, vary in length and thickness according to the nature of the soil, as to lightness and depth. The maximum diameter is about two inches; the weight varies from half a pound to three pounds; and the length is sometimes three feet. The usual length is from fifteen to twenty inches.

The cultivation of the Yam is very easy and simple. The tubers can be planted whole, or cut into pieces as is often done with potatoes.

At the South they are planted in March and harvested in November. It requires no top dressing and no cultivation, except to eradicate the weeds. An acre will sometimes produce from ten to fifteen tons. The root is of a delicate flavor, much like that of a fine kidney potato—and very nutritious. It is prepared for the table by roasting or boiling.

There are farms in Woburn and Burlington where this plant would do well. The deep bottom lands in Burlington on the farms of Artemas Reed and Charles Caldwell, would be just the place for a large and excellent growth. It is to be hoped that some of our enterprising farmers will give the Yam a trial.

If it is to prove a full substitute for the potato, an invaluable article of diet, but exceedingly prone to decay, it will be a blessing indeed.

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## BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

## (For the Middlesex Journal.)

### LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Mr. EDITOR:—It was a source of great satisfaction to many of our citizens when the town voted, last spring, to have a certain number of lamp posts put up. The convenience and protection of the public most clearly demanded it. But expectation thus far has not been realized. We have been wondering why the light is cut off at so early an hour, and the only reason we can imagine is that a few feet of gas may thereby be saved. If such is the fact, we think that somebody is acting on the penny wise and pound foolish system, and that they will find their policy, in the end, a mistake.

It will suit those well enough who care nothing at all about the matter, farther than to be freed from any expense that may arise.

It is pleasant to walk home from meetings, from lectures, from the social party, and from the labors of the evening at an early hour, over a broad, well lighted sidewalk. But it is none the less pleasant to drive home at a late hour—when the moon and stars have hid themselves behind the thick clouds, and the storm is pouring down, and find the street lamps never designed as a meeting place for loungers, where they could observe every passer by, and throw out the low jest and ill timed remark. *Street lamps*—a convenience to light our citizens home, whether they return early or late, and if they are to be extinguished by half past nine, or ten o'clock, that convenience, so far as a large portion of the community is concerned, is not answered. The expense at most will prove to be but a mere trifle—one cent, possibly on every thousand dollars of property in town. Let us, then, have our streets lighted during most if not all the night. They will then be a protection to our property, as well as a convenience in our walks. Men whose deeds are performed in darkness will stand about from the full light of the street lamp. If the matter of lighting the streets is to be a popular thing, it must be done in a manner fully to meet the public convenience. This, and nothing short of this, will answer. I hope that somebody—in whose care the matter rests—will take the subject into consideration, and enquire whether everything is exactly right.

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## POETRY.

### THE DENTIST'S ARM CHAIR.

A PARODY.

I fear it! I fear it! and who shall dare To chide me for fearing that dark arm-chair? I've dreaded it long and with fearful cries I've bedewed it with tears and embalmed it with sighs;

Fear shots with a thousand pangs through my heart;

Not one will yield, not a tremor depart; Would ye learn the spell? my jaw was broke there!

And a horrid place is the dentist's arm-chair.

In childhood's hour from my teeth I've screamed,

But of the dentist's power I had never dreamed, My mother—she chased away every fear

With threatening words and a blow on the ear; She seemed that her child should a coward be, And said there was ne'er such a niny as me; And she taught me—but what, I cannot do—glare—

Though I learned not of her to dread the arm-chair.

I have sat and I dreaded it day by day, As teeth grew black and began to decay; And I almost died when I learned to feel The jaw-breaking pain inflicted by steel, The rack and the scaffold cannot have the power.

To equal the torture of that fearful hour, When I learned how much my temper could bear

As they held me fast in that dark arm-chair.

'Tis past! 'tis past! but I think of it now With a quivering lip and a throbbing brow; It was there I kicked it! it was there I cried! And my shame will come like a lava tide. They said it was silly and deemed me weak, As the scalding drops flowed down my cheeks; But I fear it! I fear it! and never can bear The thought or the sight of that dark arm-chair.

## OUR OLIO.

"Lively and gossipping, Stored with the treasures of the tattling world, And with a spice of mirth too."

"I'm not very incredible," said Mrs. Partington, looking up from the paper and glancing over her spects at Ike, who sat making a windmill out of his slate, "and believe as much as any rational person ought to. I have believed all about the Devilboys boys and the other wonderful things, and all that has been said agin 'em; and the story of a man's climbing a pole and pulling it up after him, and of the actor that held himself out at arm's length, but it is beyond my belief that a cargo of molasses could change hands! She passed her paper from her right hand to her left, as though it were a hoghead of molasses, and then resumed her reading with a profound idea that the editor in making the statement, was humbugging her.

The country is safe enough. The last census of the United States, shows that we have 2,000,000 farmers, 100,000 merchants, 64,000 masons, and nearly 200,000 carpenters. We have 14,000 bakers to bake our bread; 24,000 lawyers to set us by the ears; 400 doctors to kill or cure us, and 5,000 editors to keep this motley mass in order.

Punch, suggests, as a fitting monument to Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, that each young lady whose charms have been saved from the ravages of small pox through his means, should, by turn, stand an hour on a pedestal in Trajan's square. This would be sure, Punch says, in every age to command the ready homage of all men.

"We've got a table up to our school Bill, that's plaguey curious, I tell you!"— "What is it Joe?"—"Why, it's all top, and hasn't got no legs, and is long enough to go all round among the first class. I tell you, 'tis a queer one," what sort of a table is it Joe?"—"Tis a multiplication table, old fellow. Sold."

"Grampa, did you know that the United States have been in the habit of encouraging and acknowledging territories?"— "Certainly not; what kind of territories?"—"Territories. Now give me some peanuts, or I'll catch the measles, and make you pay for 'em."

Henry Ward Beecher calls boys "little, the nimble, compact skulks of ingenious, fertile, endless, untiring mischief."— Mischievous darlings, joyful plagues, loving, rollicking, laughing rogues!... there is no peace to us without them, as there certainly is none with them!"

"Little Six—"Oh, Bobby, I'm going to have a hoop'dress, an oyster shell bonnet a pair of earrings, and a baby!" Little Bob—"The thunder you is! Well, I'm going to have a pair of tight pants, a shanghai coat, a shaved head, crooked cane, and a pistol!"

Mr. Meriam Tucker, of Alamo Texas, has recently imported several horned gnu and an ibex from Africa. Their flesh is esteemed a far greater delicacy than that of a kid. This item ought to go under the head of *Fox-figs* *Gnu*.

"An old English writer says—"Let him who expects one class of society to prosper is the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face will smile while the other is pinched."

Anglo-Saxon sentiment:—May the rupture of the electric cable be, so long as the same language binds the nations together, the only rupture between England and America.

Query.—Why is the hungry boy looking at the pudding in the cook-shop window like a wild horse?—Because he would be all the better if he had a bit in his mouth!

In China, the natives call an Englishman "I say."

If you would not be known to do anything, never do it.

## Questions that Dyspeptics Ask. THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.



WHAT SHALL I EAT? HOW MUCH QUANTITY OR WEIGHT OUGHT I TO EAT AT A MEAL?

SHALL I COMMENCE A RIGID COURSE OF DIETING?

SHALL I LEAVE OFF EATING MEAT?

SHALL I STOP DRINKING COFFEE?

SHALL I EAT MEAT?

SHALL I DRINK COFFEE?



# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## To Correspondents.

O. S. M.—We have no objection to offer against our South Reading friend "taking up his pen to say" a few words in favor of the Iron Man, nor against the friends of the other candidates saying a word in favor of their chosen man; but we prefer to employ our pen on other and more congenial topics.

We regret that the interesting letter of our Boston correspondent—"A. B. N."—arrived too late for insertion in this week's paper.

"St. Clare," of Reading, also came too late. Our correspondents would much oblige us if they would bear in mind that matter intended for insertion the same week, should reach us on *Thursday morning*.

"Katy" and "Philo" declined.

"T. N. A." Woburn, is on file for next week. We would like to hear from you often.

## By Journal,

WOBURN.

Saturday Morning, October 24, 1857.

## High Rents.—Their Influence.

Were a person, wholly unacquainted with the state of things in this country for the past few years, to be set down in our midst, and asked to form an opinion of the causes at work upon the various classes of society, he could hardly fail of coming to the conclusion that a combination had been entered into for the purpose of crushing the man of limited means, or at least of wringing from him every cent of his hard-earned income for the least possible return. Every one who has had anything to sell, from two quarts of cherries or a peck of peaches, up to the man whose operations amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, has been satisfied with nothing but the most exorbitant prices; and they have apparently, carefully considered the matter, morning and evening, whether the people would not bear to have the lever turned a little farther, and yet a little farther.

The poor man, who must spend the dollar he receives at night for the food which is to give him strength to till the coming day, cannot take advantage of the wholesale prices and buy by the quantity, but must graduate his purchases by his daily income, and pay whatever price is demanded for every thing he needs. It must be a source of happiness to every benevolent heart, to know that the price of most of the articles of daily subsistence, has fallen from twenty to fifty per cent. and will, doubtless, sink yet lower, thus affording material relief to every one who has any money to expend. But, while the prices of labor and provisions have been tending downward, the owners of tenements have been actuated by so strong a feeling of avarice as to lead them to push their rents higher and higher, till no one can really afford to pay them. For what is worth fifty dollars, seventy-five, at least, will be demanded. Houses that would be dear at one hundred dollars are rented at one hundred and fifty, while many a tenement not worth a mill over one hundred and fifty, is pushed up to at least two hundred and twenty-five, if not more.

Far too high a value is attached to the land connected with houses, and then the rent is based upon this valuation. What man, who toils for his daily bread, can afford to pay six per cent. rent upon a front yard, valued at fifty cents per foot, when the yard will not produce enough to pay for keeping it in a decent condition? Yet such is the plain matter of fact in this, and in some of the adjoining towns. The high rents are paid, because people can do no better; but it wrings from them their very heart's blood, as it were, and has a tendency to make them reckless in respect to payments.

We think this town has actually suffered from this cause. There are good families, honest and industrious, with a moderate income, who, in seeking for a residence, will not pay all they have for the bare walls that are to shelter them. The consequence is, they look elsewhere and find cheaper rents.

We believe the growth of this place has been seriously checked by this means, and if we mistake not, Winchester has likewise suffered from the same cause.

It is far better for a landlord to let his house at a fair price to a good tenant, for a series of years, and do all he can to make it a pleasant and desirable home to the family, than to demand fifty per cent. more than it is worth, and have it standing empty half the time. Every change of tenant usually requires some repairs to a house, and the oftener the change, the greater the expenditure from this cause. There have been houses standing empty in this town during the past year, and they will continue so at the high rents asked.

The crisis that has come upon us will compel people both to study and practice economy in all their expenses, and the man who can find a tenant willing to take a tenement for fifty per cent. more than it is worth, runs some risk of collecting any rent at all. If he should not, there will be but little sympathy for his loss. It were far better for the owners of houses to fix a fair rent upon them, render them pleasant without and within, and thus fit them to become spots dear as the homes of the families who may dwell in them. Let not the baseless spirit of avarice which has been sweeping over our country, awake with the beginning of each year to add a little more to the rent because the occupant will pay it rather more. Let the proposed plan be adopted, and carried out, year after year, and we should see worthy families gradually finding their way among us, and when they come, it would be to stay, and the landlord who should be so fortunate as to secure them would be almost sure to keep them until they entered houses of their own, thereby becoming permanent, desirable inhabitants of the town.

The world is quite large, and there is plenty of room in it for all. Why, then, are people so silly as to pay such exorbitant prices for a spot on which to live. What matter is it if we do not live on Pleasant street, or on Academy Hill. All cannot live there if they would. There are other spots no less pleasant, where home will be equally dear, if our loved ones are around us, and health and plenty smiling upon us. Let every man aspire to nothing less than the possession of a home of his own. To secure this, let him practice a rigid economy year after year, laying up something every month for this pur-

pose. Woburn would be better off with a smaller population, provided that population was permanent, with a real interest in the prosperity of the town, in all essential matters. But under the system of prices that have been ripe, very few could make the two ends of the year meet, much less lay up any funds towards the purchase of a home.

Let the owners of real estate reflect upon this matter, and give it the careful consideration it importance deserves. More than this, let some of them reduce the rents of their houses twenty-five per cent, at least, and they and the town will feel the beneficial influence of the act.

## Fifth District Senatorial Conventions.

The three political parties now engaged in the contest for State office have held their conventions for the fifth district in this town the present week. The conventions were well attended, and conducted in a business-like manner. But few speeches were made, and those brief and to the points at issue, but all seemed hopeful of giving a good account of themselves and their parties on the 3d of November. The towns comprising this district are:—Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Medford, North Reading, Reading, South Reading, Stoneham, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn.

### Bank's Convention.

The supporters of Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor of the Commonwealth, held their convention in the Central House Hall, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock. Timothy Winn, Esq., called the convention to order. It was organized by the election of the following officers:—

*President*—O. R. CLARK, of Winchester.  
*Vice President*—Timothy Winn of Woburn. Timothy Cottrell of Medford, and S. P. Breed, of North Reading.

*Secretary*—Matthew Bolles, of South Reading.

The committee on credentials reported that eleven towns were represented by 32 delegates.

On taking the chair, the president, O. R. CLARK, Esq., briefly addressed the convention. He said that they had met at their first senatorial convention under new circumstances, and with a view of the prospects of success. They had come together, he hoped, as one man, determined to forget self and think only of the public good and the welfare of the State and of the nation. For himself he had no preferences, and asked the convention only to nominate for senator a man who would represent them fairly, fearlessly and honestly upon the great principles at issue in this election. With the exception of the man before him as candidate for Chief Magistrate, no man with half an honest heart to dictate a vigorous mind to direct national as well as state affairs, he felt confident of a triumphant result.

The committee appointed to receive the votes for an informal ballot for Senator, reported the whole number of votes 30.

*President*—Hon. G. W. Dike, of Stoneham.  
*Vice President*—Hon. Bowen Buckman of Woburn, Josiah Hovey of Winchester, W. P. Hill of Lexington.

*Secretary*—A. E. Thompson of Woburn.

The Committee on credentials reported that 7 towns were represented by 44 delegates.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a senatorial candidate, with the following result:

Whole number of votes 39  
J. P. CONVERSE, Esq., of Woburn, had 35  
Scattering 4

On motion of Mr. Hovey of Winchester, the nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. CONVERSE desired the convention to accept his hearty thanks for the honor they had done him in selecting him as their nominee. Having recently met with the trial of the great and successful campaign, he had been in a state of mind to give much time or attention to the consideration of politics. He would not follow the example of some who pledged themselves to all parties and all measures; but would accept their nomination as a national democrat, which was the best pledge he could give them. He was willing to express his opinion upon the great and national issues, that were presented to the public. He had been content that "bleeding Kansas" should take care of herself, and the result has proved that she was to do so. The other political parties were anxious to keep him internal, and he was about to say, inernal strife and contention among the people, on the subject of slaves, and the like, which they were unwilling to meet. The men who have been year after year plunging the State into debt, now cry out "retrenchment and reform." He was mere clap-trap to gain popularity. He could not believe in their sincerity. On the Hoosier Tunnel, said Mr. Banks, he declined to give a decided opinion, because he has none to declare, for he had not yet been able to see through the whole of the intricacy of the question, and to prevent them from hasty and foolishly expending the people's money, or from squandering \$100,000, from a state treasury already nearly depleted, on "bleeding Kansas," who did not need it. In reference to the attempt to act uprightly, he had not succeeded, and that the equal administration of the laws had been preserved inviolate. He was proud that they had a Judiciary that could not be corrupted and would administer the laws as they seemed to them to be right—those who had the firmness to act uprightly, and those who had the honest sentiments—be they popular or unpopular. He satirized Mr. Banks' speech on financial matters, and said that the other parties ought to confine themselves to state issues, and not to national questions which had nothing to do with this election. In 1869 the Democratic party would meet them on national ground, and, as they did before, again put them where they ought to be.

The following resolution was moved by Hon. Bowen Buckman, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the sound democracy, uprightness and ability of JOSUA P. CONVERSE, Esq., of the office of Senator; and that we earnestly recommend him to the voters of this district to be so successful.

In order to avert a similar trouble, in the election of Hon. Banks for Senator, the Massachusetts to follow now, would seriously damage the great cause of freedom for which we have contended. If the state election goes against us, said Mr. Hudson, it will deprive our representatives of half their strength and power to do good. If Massachusetts should fall now, what may be expected of the rest of the Union? Other states would fall back, and Slavery, taking renewed courage, would march on, subduing every thing until its black hand would float over every now free, and we would be compelled to suffer it to the great and glorious West.

A Committee appointed to nominate a District Senatorial Committee, reported as follows:

J. B. Winn of Woburn, Lemuel Eames of Wilmington, John Kingman of Stoneham, Charles Caldwell of Medford, Amos Cummins of Reading.

The convention adjourned.

### American Convention.

The American Senatorial Convention was held in Lyceum Hall on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock a.m. It was called to order by James Oliver Esq., of South Reading, Chairman of the District Committee.

The committee on organization reported that 7 towns were represented by 31 delegates.

President—Wm. Winn of Burlington.

*Vice Presidents*—Brown of Lexington, J. M. Rice of Winchester.

*Secretary*—E. F. Wyer of Woburn.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of delegates, reported that 7 towns were represented by 31 delegates.

The following list of officers:—

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Middlesex Journal.  
JOHN J. PIPPY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE—Main Street, Woburn, entrance at  
the Woburn Book Store.

TERMS.

Two DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

**Rates of Advertising:**  
One square, (fourteen lines) one insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion \$1.00; half a square, (seven lines) one insertion \$0.50; each subsequent insertion 90 cents. One square per year \$12.00; six months, \$7.00; three months, \$4.00. Half a square per year, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; less than half a square charged as half a square; more than half a square charged as a square. Special notices, *Lead*, 10 cents a line for one insertion; *Advertiser*, 10 cents a line for one insertion. All advertisements, not otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly. Yearly, or semi-annual, or yearly quarterly, transient advertisements in advance.

**Agents.**  
NORTH WOBURN—Mr. NICHOLS, WINN & CO.  
EAST WOBURN—Mr. ANDREW L. RICHARDSON.  
STONEHAM—Mr. E. T. WHITTINGTON.  
READING—Mr. THOS. RICHARDSON.  
WINCHESTER—Mr. JOSIAH HOPKINS.

S. M. PETERSON & CO., Boston and New York,  
V. B. PALMER, Boston, New York and Philadelphia;  
and JOHN BURRILL, Boston, are duly empowered  
to take advertisements and subscriptions for the  
JOURNAL at the rates required by us.

**BOSTON AND LOWELL**  
AND NASHUA AND LOWELL R. R.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1857,  
TRAINS

Nashua, Winton, Manchester, Concord and Upper  
Railroads, 7.30 a. m., 12 m., 2.30, 5, 6.30 p. m.  
For Billerica, Wilmington, and Woburn W. S., 10  
and 2.30 p. m.

For Woburn Centre, 7.45, 11.30 a. m., 3, 5.30, 6.30,  
8.15 p. m.

For Woburn, 7.15, 10, 11.30 a. m.,  
2.30, 3, 5.15, 6.30 8.15 p. m.

\* Saturdays at 10 a. m.

LOWELL TRAINS.

Leave Winton at 7.15, 10, 11.30 a. m.,

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Leave Woburn at

# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

For the Middlesex Journal, died  
When the heroic conqueror, Saladin, the  
great, was about to die, he caused a shroud  
to be made and placed upon a spear, and  
bore aloft through the camp. The herald  
who bore it, by the conqueror's command,  
made the following proclamation:

"This is all that Remains for Saladin."

Proclaim it, herald, through the camp,  
And o'er the stormy field of strife,—  
"The shroud, the coffin, and the grave,  
Remain for all at close of life!"

The conqueror and his subject throng,  
That strove together, fierce and brave,  
Rest, side by side;—to them belong  
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Dives and Lazarus,—rich and poor,  
Lofty and low, master and slave;  
Remain for these, the wide world o'er,  
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Age, with dim eye and tottering gait,  
Manhood, whose strength the feeble crave;  
For these alike, ere long, await  
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Youth, joyous; childhood, artless, vain,  
Buoyant with life their Maker gave,  
Dream not for them there can remain  
The shroud, the coffin, and the grave!

Swift herald, is thy song complete?  
Doth nought remain beyond the tomb?  
Is there no blissful region, sweet  
With flowers in Paradise that bloom?

Great God! inspire our souls to gain  
The way, the life, the truth! to save,  
That all may find there doth remain  
Treasure beyond the cheerless grave!

Greenwood—So. Reading. P. H. S.

*The Journal.*

WOBURN, Saturday Morning, October 31, 1857.

## RELIEF FOR MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The Mayor of New York, in a message to the Common Council of that city, presents for consideration the fact, that a large number of laborers have been thrown out of employment, whose necessities, present and prospective, call for action on the part of the city government for their relief. He makes the following proposition in his message.

"I recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for estimates for furnishing the corporation with fifty thousand barrels of flour, and a corresponding quantity of corn-meal and potatoes, to be paid for by the issue of public construction stock, redeemable in fifty years, and bearing seven per cent. interest, the principal to be disposed of to laborers to be employed upon the public works, in lieu of money of cost price to the corporation. Let all the works be commenced forthwith, under the proper departments. Twenty-five per cent. could be paid in cash. Every man who will labor should be employed, at a fair compensation, and the supplies thus provided be disbursed in return."

A similar state of things must exist, here and in many other places during the approaching winter. That some plan must be devised to meet the want that will exist among us, no one who will reflect a little upon the subject, can deny. The question of relief for the poor and those thrown out of employment, in what way it can best be provided, will, ere long, present itself to the public attention as a present reality, not lightly to be passed over. There is no lack of ability in Woburn, we rejoice to say, and we hope none of inclination, to supply the wants of every son and daughter of need among us. The various kinds of business carried on in this town, have yielded a handsome return upon the capital invested, during the past few years. Our business men have reckoned their profits by tens and hundreds of thousands. Some, too, in humbler occupations, whose aspirations for wealth have ever been moderate, mindful of possible reverses, have laid by enough to insure plenty and comfort for their own families, besides a little to bestow upon those who have been less fortunate, or less provident. We hope that when the winter in the business, as well as in the natural world shall have passed by, none will be found who may have had reason to say, 'I was an hungered, and ye clothe me not.' In this heat Niagara also gained 34 inches. The following is the

JUDGE'S REPORT.

On Saturday last the trial for superiority between "Niagara" and "General Worth," which has caused "any amount" of excitement among firemen and others during the past three weeks, was concluded at East Woburn. Shortly after ten o'clock the machines were placed in position, and after some delay commenced playing, but "Niagara's" hose burst at the end of the first minute. This occasioned further delay, but they were soon at it again, and when the gun fired at the end of five minutes, as the signal to stop playing, Niagara had gained 44 inches of water on the "General." They then played "tub and tub," with the advantage of position somewhat in favor of General Worth, as the Stoneham machine stood eight or ten feet higher than Niagara. In this heat Niagara also gained 34 inches. The following is the

JUDGE'S REPORT.

1st Play, Oct. 17th.—The Niagara sucked once; and at the close the Gen. Worth had gained 44 inches from the starting point.

2d Play.—Niagara gained 44 inches.

3d Play.—Niagara gained 3d inches.

Wm. F. Setchell, Joseph W. Mitchell, James C. Poor.

This report was delivered at Niagara's house at the collation given after the trial, by Mr. Wm. F. Setchell, one of the Judges. The Firemen's Advocate says:—"The report was received with cheers. Mr. Setchell stated that it was a very close trial—the closest for so long a time that he ever saw, and it had taken the Judges some time to decide, but they had finally come to a decision. Woburn is the victor!"

We were on the ground during both trials, and so far as we had an opportunity of judging, they were fairly conducted on both sides. Much praise is due to Capt. Shaw of the Niagara, Capt. Willey of the Gen. Worth, and also to his excellent first assistant, Capt. Murphy, for their efforts in conducting this exciting trial quietly, soberly and harmoniously. At the close of the trial Niagara passed through the streets of Woburn, followed by an immense procession, with the stars and stripes waving triumphantly over her. The three Woburn companies entertained their friends with bountiful collations at their several houses. The Gen. Worth boys did the handsomest thing by their friends, at the engine-house in Stoneham.

We congratulate the firemen of both towns on the quiet and successful termination of this trial. Both companies have every reason to be amply satisfied with their machines; both did nobly, and neither have much cause for fearing greatly elated or greatly grieved at the result.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have received from John J. Dyer & Co., the first number of the Atlantic Monthly, but have not yet had time to examine its contents. It is for sale at our counter.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The two first mornings in Boston now start half an hour later at 6d and 7d o'clock.

STOCK AND STAND FOR SALE.—Mr. Wm. Pratt of Winchester, being about to remove to Boston, advertises his present stock and lease for sale, at a low figure. A good chance for a jeweller and fancy goods dealer.

SHOT A FOX.—Mr. D. O. Blanchard shot a good sized fox on Thursday morning of last week, near the Lexington and Woburn line. It is said that there are a few more of the same kind left, near the same place, as the parties on the hunt, Messrs. C. Cummings, Blanchard and Parker, saw and fired at another one.

Party Tickets.

For the information of voters we publish below the several party nominations for State, District and County Officers, as they stand at the time of putting our paper to press. From the best information we can obtain, these tickets are now correct. Whether desertions from one party to another will cause any alteration between this date and the day of election, next Tuesday, is a matter we dare not prophecy upon, as some of them have already suffered materially in that respect. We arrange the tickets according to priority of nomination:

UNION TICKET.

For Governor.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Waltham.

For Lieut. Governor.

ELIPHALET TRASE, of Springfield.

For Secretary of State.

OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.

For Treasurer.

MOSES TENNY, JR., of Georgetown.

For Auditor.

CHARLES WHITE, of Worcester.

For Attorney General.

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Salem.

For Councillor, Third District.

WILLIAM J. EAMES, of Malden.

For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District.

JAMES M. USHER, of Medford.

For County Commissioner.

LEONARD HUNTEST, of Tewksbury.

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Governor.

HENRY J. GARDNER, of Boston.

For Lieut. Governor.

ALEXANDER DEWITT, of Oxford.

For Attorney General.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of New Bedford.

For Secretary of State.

BENJ. L. ALLEN, of Boston.

For Treasurer.

TIMOTHY INGRAHAM, of New Bedford.

For Auditor.

CHANDLER R. RANSOM, of Roxbury.

For Councillor, Third District.

JOSIAH G. PEABODY, of Lowell.

For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District.

HORACE CONN, of Woburn.

For County Commissioner.

WILLIAM HASTINGS, of Framingham.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor.

ERASMO'S BEACH, of Springfield.

For Lieut. Governor.

ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport.

For Secretary of State.

JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Stockbridge.

For Treasurer.

CHARLES THOMPSON, of Charlestown.

For Auditor.

SEYMOUR L. MEAD, of Nantucket.

For Attorney General.

ERZA WILKINSON, of Dedham.

For County Commissioner.

JOSHUA P. CONVERSE, of Woburn.

For Councillor, Third District.

GRISEWOLD L. FALL, of Malden.

For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District.

JOSHUA P. CONVERSE, of Woburn.

(Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.)

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, '57.

We are beginning to feel the want of the western produce, which is still kept back for the want of money among shippers. We shall soon have gold enough to bring on the broadsides with, but the question is whether we shall get it in time to effect a large movement from the west before the close of navigation. The cost of a barrel of flour transported by railroad, would be greater than our poor people could pay. The gold which has been setting out of the country in a perfect stream, is now beginning to flow back. The dry goods are being shipped back from the bound warehouses by every steamer, to their European owners, and this process will continue until all the warehouses are emptied. So England will have to pay in gold for the cotton and broadsides, of which she carries no promptness not only of the fire department but of the citizens generally.

Woburn, Oct. 29, '57.

WINCHESTER.

"And while 'Lord, Lord!' the phœnix tyrannized,

Who in the poor their Master crucified,

His daily prayer, far better understood,

Its acts at words, was simply DOING GOOD."

WHITFIELD.

Dear Journal:—There is much need, at the present time, of keeping the above principle "before the people," that there may be practice as well as preaching.

There is every prospect of our having such a winter season as the "oldest inhabitant" cannot recollect. Probably one-third of our laboring men will be out of employment for nearly the entire winter.

We understand Messrs. H. F. Thompson & Co., will suspend operations in their Tanning and Currying establishment in a few days, for the entire winter; also that the Mahogany Mill of Cutler's and Clark, which has been running lately but half of each day, will soon stop entirely for the season; and Church and Lane's extensive Piano-forte Case Factory will "follow suit."

We hear that the citizens of Woburn have formed a Mutual Relief Association.

Not having learned its particular objects, we cannot judge of its value, but any association for relief must be beneficial.

We shall probably have to do without Lyceum Lectures in our town, but hope to have the pleasure of hearing some of those to be delivered in Woburn, even if we have to "foot it" home afterward.

The readings by the Engine Co., spoken of a few weeks since, have commenced, and have given satisfaction to those who took part, and will be continued. On Monday evening next, the exercises will consist in reading from various authors, as each reader may select. There will occasionally be a debate—also an evening devoted to declamation. When well "under way" we presume the citizens will be invited to attend and take part.

We are anxiously watching the Journal to find a call for the members of the "Woburn Musical Association" to meet and organize for the winter; can't the members be stirred up a little? We want to see your town progressing, if we are "dying on our oars."

Yours truly, S. A. Jr.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 30, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL:—On Monday evening last, at the request of Messrs. B. F. Thompson & Co., the "Excelsior" Engine Co. took their "machine" for the purpose of filling their new boiler.

The boiler is 25 feet long, 4 feet in diameter,

inside, deducting the contents of two flues it

was ascertained to hold 1600 gallons. The

"Excelsior" Co., put into the boiler, through a 1 1/2 inch blunderbuss, 1500 gallons of water in 7 minutes. We think this has not

been beaten around these parts, especially by

a machine of but 6 inch cylinders.

Yours Truly

EXCELSIOR.

Winchester, Oct. 28th, '57.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Woburn," "E. R.," "Helen Beverly," "H. E. W.," and "A. B. N.," are unavoidably omitted for want of room.

\*\*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS produce a most surprising

change in case of general debility. The

broken down invalid, whose flaccid muscles and

relaxed nerves, are sustained in an emaciated form in an almost

immature state, are soon renovated and braced

by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man. Such

is the experience of thousands. Longevity

depends upon a great measure upon the regular

and healthy action of the organs of digestion

and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

Yours Truly

EXCELSIOR.

Winchester, Oct. 28th, '57.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Woburn," "E. R.," "Helen Beverly," "H. E. W.," and "A. B. N.," are unavoidably omitted for want of room.</p





Middlesex Journal.  
JOHN J. PIPPY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE—Main Street, Woburn, entrance at  
the Woburn Book Store.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears  
are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any  
person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice  
thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous  
notice has been given or not.

Rates of Advertising:  
One square, (fourteen lines) one insertion \$1.00; each  
subsequent insertion 25 cents. Half a square, (seven  
lines) one insertion, 75 cents; each subsequent insertion  
25 cents. A column, 12 lines, per column, \$1.00; six months,  
\$7.00; three months, \$4.00. Half a square per year,  
\$6.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50. A square, more than  
half a square charged as a square. Special notices,  
read, 13 cents a line for one insertion; 4 cents a line  
for each insertion thereafter. All notices not  
otherwise marked on the copy, will be inserted *extra*  
order out, and charged accordingly. Yearly ad-  
vertisements, payable quarterly; transient ad-  
vertisements in advance.

AGENTS.  
NORTH WOBURN—Messrs. NEGRONI, WINN & CO.  
EAST WOBURN—Mr. ALFRED L. RICHARDSON.  
STONEHAM—Mr. WHITFIELD.  
READING—Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON.  
SOUTH READING—Dr. J. D. MASON.  
WINCHESTER—Mr. JOSIAH HOYT.

S. B. PALMER, Boston, New York and Philadelphia;  
and JOHN HURRILL, Boston, are duly empow-  
ered to take advertisements and subscriptions for the  
JOURNAL at the rates required by us.

BOSTON AND LOWELL  
AND NASHUA AND LOWELL R. R.  
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1st, 1857,  
NASHUA, WOBURN, Concord and Upper  
BOSTON AND LOWELL TRAINS  
Nashua, 7.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 2.30, 5.30, p.m.  
For Lowell 7.30, 10.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.30, 5.30, p.m.  
For Billerica, Wilmington and Woburn W. S., 10  
a.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.30, p.m.  
For Western Centre, 11.30 a.m., 3, 5.30, 8.30,  
10.30, 3, 5.30, 8.30 p.m.  
And Woburn, 7.15, 10, 11.30 a.m.,  
2.30, 3, 5.30, 8.30 p.m.  
\* Saturdays at 10 p.m.

LEWIS WILSON, 10.15, 10.50 a.m., 3.30 p.m.  
Nashua at 11.35 a.m., 5 p.m.  
" " Nashua at 12.30, 5.30, p.m.  
" " Woburn, Center at 6.15, 7.30, 9 a.m., 1.15, 4.45,  
7.15 p.m.  
Stony Brook train leaves Lowell at 7.15, 4.45, 5.45,  
" " Groton Junction at 8 a.m., 12.30, 3.45.  
April 11. J. B. WINSLOW  
Super. B. & L. R. R. Co.

CONVERSE & CO.,  
WOBURN AND BOSTON  
RAIL ROAD EXPRESS.  
3 Trips Daily.

OFFICES } at Woburn, Court Street, Boston,  
R. R. Depot, Woburn,  
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed.  
Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes,  
drafts, bills, &c.

PERSONS'

WOBURN & BOSTON EXPRESS.

WILL leave Woburn daily at 8 o'clock, a.m., and  
at 11 a.m. for Boston.

In connection with the above the subscriber will run  
an Express train from East Woburn on Monday's, Wed-  
nesday's, Friday's and Saturday's, to Boston, via East  
Woburn at stores of W. Beers and H. Ramsell.

Offices Boston at 34 R. Exchange, Court Square  
and 46 North Market street.

All orders for goods, packages, &c., punctually attended  
to.

April 7, 1855.—Y. A. PERSONS.

Dr. C. T. LANG,  
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

OFFICE, corner of Main and Walnut streets, Woburn.

All surgical operations  
on teeth, &c., to be performed at  
this office in the most skil-  
ful manner, and at the lowest  
prices, given in advance,  
either for the pur-  
pose of extracting teeth

without pain.

Woburn, Sept. 12—6.

A. E. THOMPSON,  
DEALER IN AMERICAN & FOREIGN  
DRY GOODS.

West India Goods, Flour & Grain,  
CROCKERY & HARDWARE,  
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

No. 3, Wade's Block.

D. TILSON & SON,  
SALTERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

VERMONT ROOFING SLATE,

From their Quarries, at Fairhaven, Vermont.

No. 109 Friend St., Boston.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

N. WYMAN,  
—DEALER IN—

English, French and American  
DRY GOODS,

No. 11, WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.

BENJ. W. CONANT,  
Drugist and Apothecary

Nos. 5 and 6 Wade's Block.

WOBURN, MASS.

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

Physician's prescriptions carefully prepared. Medi-  
cines delivered at all hours of the night.

Wm. M. WESTON,  
Watch-maker & Jeweller,

No. 8 Main Street, Woburn.

Fine Watch repaired by experienced workmen,  
and jeweler of all kinds nicely repaired.

Watches, Clocks, Plate, a general assortment of Jew-  
elry, Musical Instruments, &c., always on hand.

JOHN G. COLE,  
PAINTING AND GLAZING,

Painting, Water-coloring and Gilding done in  
the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling

SHOPS, Oil and Glass, of the best quality.

Shows, Furniture, &c., in all their branches. Good  
pds., Main St., WOBURN. (fb 14—16)

BRIGHAM & GILCREAST,  
PAINTERS.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GRAINING, PAPER  
HANGING, &c., done in the best  
style, at short notice and at  
reasonable prices.

UNION STREET, WOBURN.

(OPPOSITE JONES' BLACKSMITH'S)

S. T. BRIGHAM, J. GILCREAST.

FAIRBANKS!

CELEBRATED

SCALES,

of every variety,

34 Kilby Street, —— Boston,

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing ap-  
parel, and store furniture to sale at low rates. Rail-  
road Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the coun-  
try.

May 2—17.

# MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

WOBURN  
STONEHAM  
OUR LOCAL INTERESTS  
READING &  
WINCHESTER.

VOL. VII. :: No. 5.

William Winn,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.

All orders left at this Office, will be promptly attend-  
ed to.

Philip & Co.

HARRIS JOHNSON,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
WOBURN, MASS.,

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.

July 30th.

W. D. RADFORD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
STONEHAM, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended on re-  
asonable terms.

Agent for the

HOLYoke, SOUTH READING and

EAGLE Fire Ins. Companies.

Stoneham, Jan. 25, 1857.

W. D. RADFORD.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.

July 30th.

T. W. PAGE,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.

July 30th.

PHILIP COPE,

MERCHANT,  
TAILOR,  
KNIGHT'S BUILDING

Main Street,  
WOBURN, MASS.

Garments Cut and Made  
in the best manner, and  
warranted to fit.

April 28, '55.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR COLDS !

AND the public are reminded that nothing has proved  
so effectual in removing all kinds of

COUGHS AND COLD,

AS SWEETSER'S COMPOUND

ICELAND MOSS CANDY.

To this thousands will testify. Cougs, Colds, India  
enz, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ticklings in the throat, and all  
ailments of the Pulmonary Organs are cured or re-  
lieved by this.

For your children have the WHOOPIPING COUGH,  
let them eat freely of the ICELAND MOSS CANDY,  
and it will rapidly remove the attack less  
severe, and tend to a speedy cure.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

THOMAS A. SWEETSER, Apothecary,  
Market Street, next to Danvers, Mass.

Sold in Woburn, Court Street, Salem, &c., and at the

Apothecaries throughout the country.

2 & 5c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

AYERS' Cherry Pectoral, Davis' Pain Killer, Penru's  
Syrup, Dr. W. H. Dyer's Medical Dispensary's  
Balsam of Wild Cherry, Senn's Palatine  
Syrup; Dr. S. S. Burnett's Cod Liver  
Oil; Dr. W. H. Dyer's Stone's  
Liquid Cathartic.

And all other medicines of the day, for  
sale by

BENJAMIN W. CONANT.

Nos. 5 & 6, Wade's Block, — Woburn, Mass.

Dr. CUTTER,

MAGNETIC & CLAIRVOYANT  
PHYSICIAN,

No. 221 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. CUTTER will be in Lowell, Wednesday, Thursday,  
Friday and Saturday of each week.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever, Nervous and Spinal  
Complaints, treated with marked success.

Dr. CUTTER is assisted in his practice by Mr. G.  
W. WALKER a Clairvoyant and Healing Medium.

HASTINGS & WELLINGTON,  
DEALERS IN

WOOD, COAL & BARK,

HAY, STRAW, LIME,  
Beach Sand, Hair, Cement and Plaster,  
Next to the Bay State Glass Co.'s Works.

Bridge Street, East Cambridge

Goods delivered at Winchester and Woburn on reason-  
able terms.

CHARLES HASTINGS, JAMES E. WELLINGTON

May 19, '55.—1.

NOTICE

G. D. SPEARE,

HAS taken a Shop in Flagg's building, where he in-  
tends to carry on the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, such as House, Carriage and Sign  
painting, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, at  
reasonable prices.

Especially适 to Shop in Parker's Wheel-  
wright Shop.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Graining, Marbling  
and Enameling, Main Street, corner of Salem St.  
Woburn.

NEW STORE  
— AND —

FASHIONABLE GOODS!

Mrs. M. A. HUTCHINSON, has removed to one door west of  
the Woburn Book Store, which she has handsomely  
fitted up expressly for her

Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries,  
Bonnets, Flowers, Caps, Hats, &c.,

which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

Particular attention given to bleaching, pressing and  
bonnetting Bonnets, in the most fashionable styles.

Woburn, April 29, '55.

CHILDREN'S  
CLOTHING !

MRS. CUTTER

Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn  
and vicinity, that she has kept the Store formerly oc-  
cupied by John Foote,

Corner of Main and Pleasant streets,  
where she will keep a good assortment of

Children's Clothing & Furnishing

GOODS

of every desirable style and quality.

Such as JACKETS, PANTS, WAISTS, HATS and CAPS, MISSES'  
BONNETS, CAPS

# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## LINES. Suggested by the Dedication of the Town Hall in Malden.

There is no place, however high,  
If man's strong will hath won it,  
But may be better when we ask  
God's holy blessing on it.  
There is no spot, not unimproved  
If sanctified by prayer;  
Still, nature is more beautiful  
With prayerful voices there.

May Heaven's blessing on this pile,  
Shine through each door and casement;  
Shed peace on all who walk within,  
From downe do to its basement.

May every man, whate'er his creed,  
Who here in thought doth labor,  
Be sure to make his first concern,  
How he can serve his neighbor.  
Here may no voices ever come  
With hearts of warm dissension,  
But such as bear the oil of peace,  
Eschewing all contention;

And may we feel, when we do see  
A man go from its portal,  
That something hath been surely done  
To aid his fellow mortal.

May Peace here wave thy silken flag;  
Amid the outward panic;

And here no failures meet the ear  
Of merchant or mechanic.

Tis finished in a shadowy dark,  
In autumn, brown and sober;  
While commerce sighs and fight grows cold,  
This never forgot October.

But Thou to whom our hearts arise,  
Their hopes and visions telling,  
Be pleased to smile upon this place,  
And make it oft thy dwelling.

Thou canst illumine the darkest spaces—  
It shines if Thou art there;  
Then bless, O God, this finished hall,  
Completed but by prayer.

HELEN BEVERLY.  
October 29, 1857.

## To Correspondents.

"J." South Reading. Be content with the victory gained, and treat the vanquished with the same respect and consideration you would like to have extended to yourself under similar circumstances. We decline publishing your "Distressing Calumny."

"ALFRED." Woburn. Your poetry does not come quite up to our standard. Try again, and do not be discouraged even by repeated failures. Success attends perseverance.

"FIREMAN." Woburn. The Judges' decision is in favor of "Niagara"—the Company is satisfied with that, and you ought to be—

"J. T. R." Woburn. Will you please to call at this office?

"Howans" and "H. E. W." in type. Laid over for next week.

## The Journal,

WOXBURN,  
Saturday Morning, November 7, 1857.

## THE STATE ELECTION.

"Massachusetts has spoken," and with stentorian voice proclaimed a victory for free principles. The people of the Old Bay State, although beset with enemies within her own borders, have nobly vindicated their inherent love of Liberty, by the election of Freedom's Champion to the highest post of honor and usefulness in their power to bestow. The result is a splendid triumph. Let the people rejoice, as they ought to enthusiastically, over the brilliant victory won for freedom and equal rights to all. Massachusetts stands true to the great principles of national liberty; she has fully endorsed, by this election, the course pursued by her representatives in Congress, who will now feel stronger than ever, and go forth like "giants refreshed with new wine" to battle nobly for the principles of freedom which the Governor elected has so powerfully and eloquently advocated in the halls of the national legislature.

Governor Banks will bring to the discharge of his official duties a strong and vigorous mind, matured by long and successful public service. He comes directly from the ranks of the people, having elevated himself by his own unaided energy, perseverance and ability, from the humble workshop of the artisan to the office of Chief Magistrate of his native State. As one of the people we believe he will be the fearless exponent of their rights, do his best to reform the extravagant course of state expenditure recently pursued, and administer the government in a manner that will elicit the approval of all parties, even his political enemies, and add to his own well-earned honors and the dignity of his position.

In his administration he will be ably supported by all branches of the legislature. Seven of the eight Executive Councillors elected are Republicans; of the forty Senators elected thirty-three are favorable to Banks; of the two hundred and forty Representatives one hundred and sixty-eight are Banks men. Mr. Banks' plurality is over 21,000 votes. The State Government of Massachusetts for 1858 will be as follows:—

Governor,  
NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Waltham.  
Lieut. Governor.

ELIJAH TRASK, of Springfield.  
Secretary of State.

OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.  
Treasurer.

MOSÉS TENNY, Jr., of Georgetown.  
Auditor.

CHARLES WHITE, of Worcester.  
Attorney General.

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Salem.  
Councillor.

Dis. 1—N. A. Thompson, Boston, Gardner.  
Dis. 2—Geo. Coggswell, Bradford, Banks.  
Dis. 3—Wm. J. Eames, Malden, Banks.  
Dis. 4—Austin L. Rogers, Leicester, Banks.  
Dis. 5—Edward F. Jukes, Adams, Banks.  
Dis. 6—C. R. Train, Framingham, Banks.  
Dis. 7—Laben M. Wheaton, Norton, Banks.  
Dis. 8—William H. Wood, Middleboro, Banks.

LEONARD HUNTER, of Tewksbury, is re-elected County Commissioner.

JAMES M. USHIN, of Medford, is elected to the Senate from the 6th Middlesex Senatorial District.

Representative elect for Woburn, Charles S. Converse, Republican. For South Reading, Melrose and Stoneham, J. S. Eaton and W. Littlefield, Republicans. For Reading and North Reading, Samuel E. Breed, Republican. For Wincschester and West Cambridge, Moses Proctor, Democrat. For Burlington, Bedford and Lexington, Charles K. Tucker, American. For Wilmington, Tewksbury and Billerica, Dana Holden, Republican.

Now that the State election is over, and "the country safe," for one year at least, people will have an opportunity to look about them, take their latitude and longitude, and ascertain, where they are, not in the business world only, but also in matters pertaining to intellectual progress. The hue and cry, the hurry and scramble of an active, hard-fought political contest, has much about it to excite and keep up the spirits in spite of the depressing influences of "hard times." But when that stimulant is suddenly withdrawn, the cause being removed, there is great danger that reaction may take place, and the people of this stanch old State experience a real attack of the blues, although the stock of the new Bank(s) is decidedly at a premium. Certain it is that the mind must have something to dwell upon, or it will sink into inaction and debility. What then so suitable, as an article of mental diet at the present time, as a course of good lectures, a course in which men of all parties and creeds may unite, without any danger of having their peculiar opinions rudely assailed by self constituted ref. wers, or men wiser in their own conceit than even Solomon himself. Such a course is about to commence in this place, and we unhesitatingly advise every one who can possibly afford it—and there are but very few who can really afford to stay away—to procure tickets at once, attend the whole course, and derive as much benefit from it as they possibly can. A course of lectures upon literary subjects may seem tame and devoid of a proper stimulus for a time. But this false estimate will not long continue, and the mind, having assumed a healthy, unexcited tone, will soon move along in its wonted channels. A few suggestions relative to attendance upon the public lecture, designed for popular instruction, may not be wholly worthless.

In the first place, then, let it be borne in mind that the lecturer is not super-human—whatever he himself may seem to think—and consequently cannot know everything. He may be inferior in his attainments, in some fields of knowledge, to many of his hearers. He will not, if a common sense man, enter those fields, but, content himself with remaining amid scenes and objects familiar to himself. If he does this, he can hardly fail of presenting some ideas and trains of thought new to his audience. If they are presented, they should be received and considered before they are rejected. There cannot be a beautiful statue without a rough, shapeless block of marble. It is the artist's skill that develops the beautiful form. So in the world of letters, many thoughts are struck out, rough and crude, for other minds to develop, mould and fashion into living, glowing forms of beauty. In the second place, let every one who attends a lecture, go with a teachable spirit. In this way, and this way only, can a lecture prove really valuable. The most learned, those who have drank deepest at the wells of human knowledge, are ever the most untaught and modest. They can find a masterly flower or a shining pebble in the most unyielding field, and while listening to the dullest lecture, may, perhaps, receive suggestions of incalculable value to them, and from a man, too, who is but an infant in a day compared with their own profound attainments. If we desire only to laugh, let us employ the buffoon; if we wish to be instructed, the man who understands his subject ought to be able to do it, if you give him the requisite attention.

Let, then, every one endeavor to carry away something, from every lecture, that shall seem as a theme for reflection. Let no one strive to gather all the flowers, and these alone. Let him remember that the most beautiful flower will fade and perish. It is the strong, sharp-corner roughly expressed thought, tearing, it may be, our over-refined and fastidious ideas of what constitutes "the true, the beautiful and the good," that contains the shining ore. Let us remove the unseemly shell, break in pieces the unightly stone, and carefully pick up and preserve the precious grains of truth and wisdom that lie hidden within. If such a course were adopted, we should have far less complaint about uninteresting lectures. We are in great danger of over-estimating our so-called intelligence. Of what does that intelligence consist? Is it based upon fair but solid attainments in science, or a familiarity with the higher works of literature. We fear that if an answer was sought, it would be in the negative. Everything has been characterized for some years past, by inflation. A drop of water has often been made to assume wonderful dimensions, and to present colors rivaling the rainbow in beauty. But it was no less a bubble, so it has been with popular lectures, often the most worthless have called forth the highest admiration, being all glitter and sparkle, and the illusion continued with many till suddenly all was gone. Let it not be so in the coming course. Let instruction be sought, carefully, earnestly, as the food that must be had, and it will be found.

JUBILANT REJOICINGS.—The Banks men of Woburn celebrated their victory on Wednesday evening with illuminations, fireworks, bonfires, &c. &c., in fine spirit. The houses of a large number of our citizens were hand-somely illuminated. Among them the residences of Capt. T. Winn, Nathan Wyman, the Misses Champney on Academy Hill, J. H. Winn, C. S. Converse, F. K. Cragin, and S. O. Pollard, and Joseph Wyman's new leather factory, shone out conspicuously. Capt. Winn gave an entertainment to a number of his friends in honor of the occasion.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—New York rivals Massachusetts in the election of the entire Republican State ticket, on Tuesday last.

## Woburn Lyceum.

Another course of Lectures before the Woburn Lyceum is announced in our advertising columns. The series that have been provided for our people for the last few seasons, have been in the main deservedly popular. It is not to be supposed that every Lecture has suited everybody. The world does not consist of the grave or the mirthful, the dull or the acute, the didactic or the lyrical, alone, but all these qualities are needed to make up the grand whole of life and character. So the varied subjects and styles of the Lectures are necessary to give satisfaction to a miscellaneous audience. The admirer of logic, must not complain that Holmes is funny nor the lover of mirth find fault with Shepard's severity. The blaze and fervor of Chapin should not offend him who delights in the rounded periods of Osgood, nor the expansive philosophy of King move with disdain the admirer of that bold and graphic delineator, Stone. All these must be tolerated with as much good will and cordiality as our respective positions will allow. Else no good course of Lectures can be established. The Lecture is now one of the settled influences of the age. If it has not attained its highest form of usefulness, it is still productive of much good. It stimulates and puts us in possession of the best thoughts of our most cultivated minds, and those minds come before us dressed in their mortal forms, from which, through the kindling eye, the animated gesture, and the living voice, we catch an inspiration that we sometimes fail to get from the printed page.

In running our eye over the list of lecturers for the coming season we see several of the most brilliant names known in our literary annals. Foremost among these stands that of Henry Ward Beecher. The very name of this gentleman is a synonym of almost every intellectual quality. Macbeth, in his assumed frenzy after the murder of Duncan, exclaimed, "who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, loyal and neutral in a moment?" But if such conflicting feelings were impossible to that great regeide, it may be fairly affirmed that he is a calm reasoner and a bold declaimer, a skilful rhetorician, a lofty idealist, a pungent satirist, and a swift germinator of meteoric thought, in nearly the same moment. There are but few orators in this or any other country that can amuse, instruct and electrify an assembly as this many-sided man.

Following him is the graceful Phillips; a man who, if he did not ostracize himself from social and political life, might attain and fill with honor any station in the State.

Next is Arthur Gilman, Esq., a name not widely known, but it stands for a man richly endowed with humor and excelling in quaint imagery and fantastic thought. He will be good to shake off the rigidity occasioned by the dull times, and set the diaphragm and ribs in rapid motion.

Prof. Fowler, we presume, is not much known among us; but from well-authenticated reports from Western New York, we are to be the recipients of a rare intellectual treat when he appears before us. He adds to his fine scholarship a fervid eloquence and a masterly judgment.

The younger Quincy, who comes next, we all know to possess much of the fire and sagacity of the "old man eloquent," though they are toned down and mellowed by his general satire and sparkling wit.

Now comes a man that ranks among the leading geniuses of the age. All may not agree with Ralph Waldo Emerson in his *thinkings*, but all will accord to him the possession of masterly thoughts. His epigrammatic and nervous style, when once it becomes familiar, is highly relished. Every sentence of his sturdy saxon words is an axiom. A lecture from him will afford ample food for reflection for a twelve-month.

The gentleman to follow Mr. Emerson is fast rising into notice as an able writer and a high-toned Christian scholar, we mean Rev. Mr. Alger. His recent public addresses have pointed him out as a man of mark. The eulogy on Dr. Kane was a most brilliant performance, and the oration on the 4th of July gave him great reputation as a fearless proclaimer of his opinions, as well as a keen-sighted observer of the "signs of the times."

Next we have presented to us two of the respected pastors in this town, Rev. Messes. March and Stebbins. With the ability of those gentlemen to gratify and instruct an audience, we are all, more or less, familiar. We by no means reckon their lectures as the least valuable in the course.

Dr. Sears of Brown University, is next announced. If we regard "a sound mind in a sound body," as a proper index of a true manhood, then is Barnes Sears worthy of our highest esteem. He is a close reasoner, a deep thinker, and a ripe scholar. Add to this a many vigorous eloquence, just shaded into softness by a benign christian temper, and you have a combination of qualities rarely exceeded.

Last among the general lecturers is Prof. F. D. Huntington. We should never miss hearing an address by this popular speaker, if we could by any means get within hearing of his full-toned, melodious voice. So much beauty of rhetoric, purity of diction, and robust energy of thought, conjoined to a vivid and hearty presentation of high moral truth we could not easily forego.

As many of our Lyceum goers are desirous of having a portion of the lectures of a Scientific character, the committee have arranged for two of that kind, to be given by James C. Sharp, a gentleman who comes well recommended as a thorough master of the subjects he presents and who has very perfect instruments for experiments and illustrations.

We heartily commend the course of lectures to the attention of the inhabitants of our town and vicinity. The entertainment will be excellent, and the "terms are easy."

We advise all to come forward and purchase tickets at the commencement of the season. The peculiar state of the times is no excuse for giving up this "feast of reason." We can much better afford to drop a luxury in dress, or abridge some darling appetite, than to cease to minister to our social and intellectual natures. Conversation is well, and the public social lecture should by no means be abandoned. We trust our beautiful Lyceum Hall will be filled with an audience, as we are sure it will by a gratified, audience.

## Seventh Congressional District.

The election of Mr. Banks will create a vacancy in the Seventh District, and we will be called upon to elect a member of Congress in his place. The total vote in the District cast on Tuesday last, is as follows:—

Banks, 6101. Gardner, 4305. Beach, 2994.

The Gardner and Beach vote combined thus

outnumbers that for Mr. Banks by 955 votes.

The Boston Herald pertinently asks if these two will unite to defeat the Republican candidate, whatever he may be. We answer,

"No, they will not."

The sympathies of a large majority of those who voted for Mr. Gardner are now decidedly with the progressive and triumphant party, and whoever is nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress, will unquestionably be elected.

The Americans can forgive the Republicans for defeating them in a fair fight, but they cannot forgive the Democrats for deceiving them with promises of support which were more honored in the breach than in the observance.

That Gov. Gardner depended for his election upon support promised him by leading democrats, was ascertained many times during the campaign, and is now openly acknowledged. The morality and honesty of such a course we leave with the democrats as a subject for meditation, but the effect has been to utterly destroy, kill and bury the American party in Massachusetts. If such was the object of the Democrats as they have succeeded to a charm.

## Proceedings of the Annual Town Meeting, Nov. 3, 1857.

Vote for Governor.

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Waltham, 327.  
Henry J. Gardner, of Boston, 190.  
Erasmus D. Beach, of Springfield, 194.

For Lieut. Governor.

Eliphalet Trask, of Springfield, 321.  
Alexander DeWitt, of Oxford, 192.  
Albert Currier, of Newburyport, 198.

For Secretary of State.

Oliver Warner, of Northampton, 324.  
Benjamin L. Allen, of Boston, 188.  
Jonathan E. Field, of Stockbridge, 198.

For Treasurer.

Moses Tenny, Jr., of Georgetown, 325.  
Timothy Ingram, of New Bedford, 188.  
Charles Thompson, of Charlestown, 198.

For Auditor.

Charles White, of Worcester, 325.

Chandler R. Ransom, of Roxbury, 188.

Seymour L. Mead, of Nantucket, 198.

For Attorney General.

Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem, 328.

John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, 188.

Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham, 194.

For Senator, Fifth Middlesex District.

James M. Usher, of Medford, 298.

Horace Conn, of Woburn, 201.

Joshua P. Converse, of Woburn, 198.

For Councillor, Third District.

William J. Eames, of Malden, 320.

Josiah G. Peabody, of Lowell, 192.

Gershon L. Fall, of Malden, 197.

For County Commissioner.

Leonard Huntress, of Tewksbury, 324.

William Hastings, of Framingham, 180.

# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

sets will again represent the true sentiments of her people, and again "clothe itself with economy, dignity, and honor." The interest I have manifested during this campaign, has not been from mere party politics, but the spirit and principles which have entered into this contest have urged me onward—principles which are eternal—principles of freedom, of justice, and of right, and I feel proud to-day that I am a citizen of Massachusetts. And I would say to my friend W., in the beautiful language of our beloved Senator Sumner, that "Massachusetts has never occupied a position so lofty as at this hour, and I am proud to believe that you may as well attempt, with puny arm, to topple down the earth-rooted, heaven-kissing granite which crowns the historic boulder of Bunker Hill, to where her fixed resolves for freedom every where."

Yours truly,  
South Reading. O. S. M.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

## Some Further Thoughts on the very Important Subject of Reading.

Reading should be considered as the main branch of science, because of its universal application and utility. Every one, in whatever station he may move and act, high or low, rich or poor, in public or private life, has need, and ought to know how to read. Other branches have vast importance, and should be taught as circumstances admit; yet very few, comparatively, will be called to practice in the various branches, while all will need to read, both for their own benefit and that of others. It is obvious, therefore, that the art of reading should hold a commanding prominence in all families and schools.

If a good articulation, clear and distinct; if an emphasis on important words suited to give the sense; if a correct and easy pronunciation of the language used; if such modulations and intonations of voice whose meaning is easily apprehended; and, if all proper cadences are requisite in a good reader,—and which of all these can be spared?—then the scholar must be taught to discipline his vocal organs to tones which nature dictates.

There are some, I do not say they are so instructed, who seem to think they must speak to the top of their voices, put on a sing-song, or declamatory tone, both of which are as unnatural as they are unpleasant. The tones in reading or in speaking, both in public and in private, should be, in a good degree, *colloquial*, as such tones are most likely to give the sense of what is read or spoken, in the most direct and easiest manner. If you were to relate a story, or any matter to a friend or a company of friends, what would they think you were, if you related it in such tones as we have often heard scholars read and speak in schools?

Now, is there not, in this respect, a fault in some of the public readers and speakers of the present day? And, is the fault in their early instruction, or in want of it?—Whichever it may be, we hardly frame an apology for educated men, if they continue in such faulty habits, if they have acquired them.

There is also a fault in readers and speakers *regarding cadences*, made given when they should not be, and made when they should be. They should be made at every proper period, and a little deeper depression of voice at the close of every paragraph; but how often we hear them made so as to interrupt the sense, or break the thread of discourse. These indeed may, and should be, a depression of voice, or the falling inflection, or half cadence, and suspension of voice, indicating that the sentence is incomplete; and as far as cadences are concerned, that the sentence is closed, when there should be such a suspension of voice, or partial cadence, as shall clearly indicate incompleteness of sense, and prepare the minds of the hearers for more that is to follow, without throwing the mind off the track, or giving it an unwelcome jar, or jolt, alike incorrect and infelicitous, an offence to good taste and delicate sensibility, without the charge of being harsh or *peremptory*, for there is an obvious property in it.

But, not to enlarge here, there is another infelicity, which is not uncommon among young female readers especially, though not confined to them, respecting the inflections and intonations of voice, in beginning sentences and periods. About every new sentence, or period, at least, they commence with a high inflection, as if a new subject were commenced, which is proper only at the beginning of paragraphs. As long as the particular subject is continued, there should be a continuous flowing on of the same general intonations from sentence to sentence, and from period to period, without any interruption, till the paragraph is read through; for every rising inflection indicates a new subject, and a new sentence. Hence, the rising inflection should never be used, except at the commencement of paragraphs, or what is equivalent. The best readers, I think, I may safely say, will give the sense so as to render it most easy to be appreciated.

E. R.

## Special Notices.

### WOBURN LYCEUM.

The Committees of the Woburn Lyceum announce the following named gentlemen, as Lecturers in the course for the ensuing season:—

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
V. H. COOPER, Esq., Boston.  
ANOTHER GILMAN, Esq., Boston.

PROF. HENRY BEECHER, Rochester, N. Y.  
HON. JAMES G. BLAKEY, Boston.  
GEORGE W. COOPER, Esq., Concord.

REV. W. R. ALGER, Boston.  
REV. RUFUS P. STEPHENS, D. D., Woburn.  
DR. J. B. TURNER, Woburn.  
REV. BARNABAS SEARS, D. D., Providence, R. I.  
PROF. J. B. HUNTINGTON, Cambridge.  
JAMES C. SHAW, Esq., Boston, (two lectures—Scientific.)

The course will consist of thirteen or more lectures, and will be given with two or three exceptions, on successive Tuesday evenings.

The opening lecture will be delivered on Monday evening, October 1st, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Committee cordially invite the citizens of Woburn, Stowham, and Burlington, to unite with the people of Woburn in attending this course of lectures.

The price of a ticket to the whole course will be \$1.00. The price of admission to a single lecture, 20 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the lecture, also at North Woburn, Winchester, and Stowham.

JOSEPH P. CONVERSE.  
TRUMAN RICKARD.  
J. B. PIPPY.  
J. WALTER CHAMPNEY.

Dr. SPEARE'S Indian Medicines, A large supply of these celebrated medicines, just received and constantly on hand.

RENTAL, Nov. 7, 1857.

Burnett's Pure Cod Liver Oil.

A CAREFULLY prepared oil from fresh and healthy Liver. For sale by BENJ. W. CONANT, Nos. 5 & 6 Wade's Block, Woburn, Nov. 7.

### WOBURN LYCEUM.

The opening lecture before the Woburn Lyceum, will be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, Nov. 9th.

Tickets can be obtained at the usual places in Woburn, and at the door on the evening of the lecture; also at the store of Josiah Howe, Winchester; and of E. T. Whittier, Stowham.

The door will be opened at 6 o'clock, the lecture will commence at 7 o'clock.

A special train of cars will be run to Winchester immediately after the lecture.

TRUMAN RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, November 7, 1857.

### THOMAS' Old Farmer's Almanac, FOR 1858.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the WOBURN BOOK STORE.

### Rubber Goods OF THE VARIOUS KINDS.

UNUSUALLY REDUCED RATES,

FOR SALE BY

WOBURN, Oct. 31. A. ROUNDY.

527 DOUBTLESS, ALIAS.—There are two ways by

which people can go astray in belief—first, in believing too little, and secondly, in believing too much.

The obstinate unbeliever need not flatter themselves that there is any degree of wisdom shown in doubting everything, for as far as observation extends, the world is full of wise blackheads. Read Dr. Biss's advertisement of this week, in *Woburn*, and I would say to you that you may as well attempt, with puny arm, to topple down the earth-rooted, heaven-kissing granite which crowns the historic boulder of Bunker Hill, to where her fixed resolves for freedom every where.

Yours truly,  
South Reading. O. S. M.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Some Further Thoughts on the very Important Subject of Reading.

Reading should be considered as the main branch of science, because of its universal application and utility. Every one, in whatever station he may move and act, high or low, rich or poor, in public or private life, has need, and ought to know how to read.

Other branches have vast importance, and should be taught as circumstances admit; yet

very few, comparatively, will be called to practice in the various branches, while all will need to read, both for their own benefit and that of others. It is obvious, therefore, that the art of reading should hold a commanding prominence in all families and schools.

If a good articulation, clear and distinct;

if an emphasis on important words suited to

give the sense; if a correct and easy pronuncia-

tion of the language used; if such modula-

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manding prominence in all families and

schools.

### MARRIED.

In this town, 4th inst., by Rev. J. B. Beecher, Rev. Charles F. Foster, pastor elect of the Baptist Church in South, formerly of Cambridge, Miss Catherine H. Howe, of Woburn, formerly of Cambridge, 21st inst., by Rev. Daniel March, Mr. Oren C. Kimball, of Woburn, to Miss Ursula A. Ingalls, of Washington, D. C.

In Pleasanton, Nov. 8th, by Rev. David March, assisted by Rev. Jacob Scales, of Plainfield, Mr. F. H. Chamberlain, of Mobile, Alabama, to Miss Lucie A. Parker, of Pleasanton.

RECENTLY.

WOBURN, Nov. 1st, by Rev. Jonathan Thompson.

RECENTLY.

# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## POETRY.

### Song of the Street.

Rushing 'round the corners,  
Chasing every friend,  
Plunging into banks—  
Nothing there to lend—  
Pitifully begging  
Of every man you meet,  
Bless me! this is pleasant,  
'Shining' on the street.

Merchants very short,  
Running neck and neck,  
Want to keep a going—  
Praying for a check;  
Dabbled in stock;  
Blue as blue can be,  
Evidently wishing  
They were 'fancy free.'

All are splendid railroads  
Got such dreadful knobs,  
Twenty thousands Bells  
Couldn't raise their stocks;  
Many of the Bears,  
In the trouble sharing,  
Now begin to feel—  
They've been over-Bearing.

Risky speculators  
Tumbling with the shock,  
Now and then stock;  
Still they give big dinners,  
Smoke and drink and sup,  
Going all the better  
For a winding up.

Banking institutions,  
Companies of 'trust,'  
With other people's money  
Go off on a bust;  
Houses of long standing  
Crumbling in a night—  
With so many 'smashes,'  
No wonder money's tight.

Gentlemen of means—  
Having lots to spend,  
Save a little sympathy;  
Nothing have to lend;  
Gentlemen in want—  
Willing to pay double—  
Find they can borrow  
Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business  
Wanting an extension,  
While nearly all the others  
Contemplate suspension,  
More than enough,  
Don't know to do it;  
Every cent they owe  
Is so much to their credit.

Brokers all are breaking,  
Credit all is cracked,  
Women all expanding  
As the banks contract;

Panic still increasing—  
Where will the trouble end,  
While all hands want to borrow,  
And nobody can lend?

Running round the corners,  
Trying to get some—  
Asking at the Banks—  
Nothing there, of course,  
Money getting tighter,  
Misery complete—  
Bless me! this is pleasant  
'Shining' on the street.

**OUR OLI.**

"Levly and gossiping,  
Stood with the treasures of the tattling world,  
And with a spice of mutt too."

Smith and Jones, merchants, were rushing round just ten minutes before two o'clock, raising funds to meet ten minutes before two o'clock, raising round the corner of Kilby street, Jones came in contact with Smith and knocked him down. Smith was excited, and exclaimed, "Do that again and I'll knock you into the middle of next week!" "Do it, and I'll give you a thousand dollars: for if I can only get through till then without breaking, I'm safe." —*Boston Gazette.*

**TO FEMALES.**  
In calling your attention to "BREWER'S COMPENSATION EXTRACT OF BUCHEE," the Proprietor begs you to state that the eminent Physician who prepared this extract, and who has the best combination of metals, a large variety of the newest and most approved styles of Printing Types, plain or ornamental, has Scarcely any time to attend to his practice, and is compelled to confine his attention to the preparation of the Pittsburg Wood Type, which is highly recommended.

Orders large or small for these, or for Printing Materials, will be given to him, and he will be greatly obliged to you if you will let him know what you want.

As a remuneration to him, we will be greatly obliged to you if you will let him know what you want.

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## Middlesex Journal.

JOHN J. PIPPY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—Main Street, Woburn, entrance at the Woburn Book Store.

### TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and any paper so discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

**Notes of Advertising:**  
One square, (fourteen lines) one insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Half a square, (seven lines) one insertion, 75 cents; each subsequent insertion 20 cents. One square per year, \$10.00 per year, \$8.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00. Less than half a square charged at a half square; and so on, for each subsequent insertion. Extra notices, headed, 12 cents a line for one insertion; 4 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements for one square, one copy, are to be paid extra, and charged accordingly. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly; transient advertisements in advance.

**Agents:**  
NORTH WOBURN—MESSRS. NICHOLS, WINN & CO.  
EAST WOBURN—MR. ALBERT L. RICHARDSON.  
STONHAM—MR. E. T. WHITFIELD.  
WADSWORTH—MR. T. B. BROWN.  
SOUTH READING—DR. J. D. MANSFIELD.  
WINCHESTER—MR. JOHN HOVEY.

S. M. PITTENGER, & CO., Boston, and New York;  
W. H. FAWCETT, New York, and Philadel-  
phia; and JOHN BURKE, Boston, are duly empow-  
ered to take advertisements and subscriptions for the  
JOURNAL at the rates required by us.

**BOSTON AND LOWELL**  
AND NASHUA AND LOWELL R. R.  
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON Saturday, April 1st, 1857,  
trains were as follows—  
SOUTH TRAINS

Nashua, W. Milford, Concord and Upper  
Reeds, 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 12 a.m., 2.30 p.m.,  
For Lowell at 7.30, 9.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m.,  
For Allerica, Wilmington, and Woburn W. St., 10  
and 12.30 a.m., 3 p.m., 6.30 p.m.,  
For Woburn Center, 7.45, 11.30 a.m., 3, 5.30, 6.30,  
8.15 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m.,  
For Medford and Winchester, 7.35, 10, 11.30 a.m.,  
2.30, 3, 5, 6.30, 8.15 a.m., 3 p.m.,  
Saturday at 10 p.m.

INWARD TRAINS.

Leave Woburn at 6.15, 10.20 a.m., 4.30 p.m.  
Nashua, 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m.,  
" " 12.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.15, 10.30 a.m.,  
7.15 p.m.,  
Stony Brook train leaves Lowell at 7.15, 11.45 a.m., 4.45, 8 p.m.  
Groton Junction at 8 p.m.

April 11. J. B. WINSLOW  
Super. B. & L. R. R. Co.

**CONVERSE & CO.,**  
WOBURN AND BOSTON

**RAIL ROAD EXPRESS.**

5 Trips Daily.

OFFICES, 10 Cornhill, Boston,  
Main and Broad Streets, Woburn.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly ex-  
ecuted. Particular attention given to collecting and paying notes,  
drafts, bills, &c.

**PERSONS'**

**WOBURN & BOSTON EXPRESS.**

WILL leave Woburn daily at 8 o'clock, a.m., and  
Boston at 2 o'clock, p.m., in Woburn a  
.E. Train, and W. Train's stores.

In connection with the above the subscriber will run  
an Express train from East Woburn on Monday's, Wed-  
nesdays and Fridays, at same time, in Woburn and in East  
Woburn stores of W. and H. Ramsdell.

Offices in Boston at 34 R. R. Exchange, Square,  
and 46 North Market street.

Orders for goods, packages, &c., punctually attend-  
ed to.

ed to.

April 7, 1855.—ly.

A. A. PERSONS.

**Dr. C. T. LANG,**  
Surgical and Mechanic Dentist.

OFFICE, corner of Main and Walnut streets, Woburn.  
All necessary operations on teeth, &c., can be per-  
formed in this office in the most skil-  
ful manner. A full course of treatment given to admitt-  
ing either for the pur-  
pose of extracting teeth  
without pain.

Woburn, Sept. 12.—6m.

**A. E. THOMPSON,**  
DEALER IN AMERICAN & FOREIGN

**DRY GOODS.**

**West India Goods, Flour & Grain,**  
CROCKERY & HARDWARE,  
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.  
No. 3, Wade's Block.

**D. TILLSON & SON,**  
SLATERS,  
—AND DEALERS IN—

**VERMONT ROOFING SLATE,**

From their Quarries, at Fairhaven, Vermont.

No. 109 Friend St., Boston.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

—N. WYMAN,

—DEALER IN—

**English, French and American**  
**DRY GOODS,**

No. 11, WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.

**BENJ. W. CONANT,**

**Druggist and Apothecary**

No. 5 and 6 Wade's Block,

WOBURN, MASS.

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

Physician's prescriptions carefully prepared. Medi-  
cine delivered at all hours of the night.

W. M. WESTON,

Watch-maker & Jeweller,

No. 8 Main Street, Woburn.

Fine Watch repairing done by experienced workmen,  
and jewelry of all kinds neatly repaired.

Watches, Clocks, Plate, a general assortment of Jew-  
elry, Musical Instruments, &c., always on hand.

JOHN G. COLE,

PAINTING AND GLAZING,

Paper Painting, Whitemashing and Coloring done in  
the neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling,  
Sashes and Panels, &c., of every description, furnished  
in the best manner. One of the best quality.  
Shop, first building South of the Branch Railroad de-  
pot, Main St., WOBURN.

14 ft.

**BRIGHAM & GILCREST,**

P A I N T E R S .

PAINTING, GLAZING, GRANING, PAPER  
HANING, &c., done in the best  
style, at short notice and at  
reasonable prices.

**UNION STREET, WOBURN,**  
(OPPOSITE JONES' BLACKSMITH SHOP.)

J. GILCREST.

**FAIRBANKS'**

CELEBRATED

**SCALES,**  
of every variety,

34 Kilby Street, - - - Boston,

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds, weighing ap-  
paratus, and slate furniture to suit at low prices.  
Hall-  
load Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country  
may 9.—ly.

# MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

**WOBURN**  
**STONEHAM**  
**OUR LOCAL INTERESTS**  
**READING &**  
**WINCHESTER.**

VOL. VII. :: No. 6.

William Winn,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
BURLINGTON, Mass.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.  
All orders left this office, will be promptly attend-  
ed to.

Harris Johnson,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
WOBURN, Mass.,  
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.

Samuel Tidder,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
STONEHAM, Mass.,  
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.

W. D. Radford,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
BURLINGTON, Mass.,  
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
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T. W. Page,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
WOBURN, Mass.,  
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on re-  
asonable terms.

New and Second Hand Furniture at  
Private Sale and at Auction.

Sales of Real Estate and articles of Furniture and all  
Personal Property promptly attended to, on reasonable  
terms.

SALE ROOM—Corner of Main street and Ockley Court,  
April 25, 1857.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

W. A. Haslam,  
PRACTICAL HATTER,

SALES ROOM—Corner of Main street and Ockley Court,  
April 25, 1857.

Periodical Agency.

SALES ROOM—Corner of Main street and Ockley Court,  
April 25, 1857.

Book Bindery.

Hats & Caps.

of his own manufacture, and hopes by good attention to  
business, to give perfect satisfaction to all who may call  
on him.

Simple hats made at short notice. Those persons who  
find it difficult to get a hat fit the head, can have one  
made by tea-cup measures, that will be as easy to  
fit as a hat.

Old hats renovated in good style, from 25 to 50  
cents each.

S. Cutter.

MAGNETIC & CLAIRVOYANT

P H Y S I C I A N ,

No. 221 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Cutter will be in Lowell, Wednesday, April 18.

GEORGE TURNBULL & CO. will invite atten-  
tion to their Stock.

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## To Correspondents.

L. G. R., New Haven. Accept our warmest congratulations, and tender our best wishes to your charming Isabella, who isabella no more. May you both enjoy a long life of domestic happiness, the "only bliss of Paradise that has survived the fall." "T'were vain to wish," is on file for next week.

A. B. N.—Your "Song of the Sea" is very pretty. It will appear next week.

Casper Reading.—We again repeat that we do not publish any communication unless the author entrusts us with his real name.

If the High School in Reading is complete in the manner you set forth, the people ought to be in form fit, and the evil redressed, but as we know nothing of the circumstances we wish to be assured that the information comes from a reliable source before we give it currency.

Thos. St. John.—Are you not yet out of that attack of the "ager?" The article on "Aristocratic Shoemakers" has not come to hand.

Mrs. R., Maiden. We accede to your request.

Several communications are unavoidably laid over.

## Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture.

The first lecture before the Lyceum was given on Monday evening last, by Henry Ward Beecher. There is no use in giving him the title of Rev. when he appears on the platform as a Lecturer, for he most certainly ignores all titular dignity on such occasions and passes for plain Mr. Beecher.

The theme of the speaker was announced as the "Christian Commonwealth." Governments, he said, were resolved into two classes, the Kingly and the Republican or Democratic; that is, they are either instituted for the benefit of the few, or for the well being of all. They are both founded on qualities in human nature, but the one are built on pride or selfishness, and the other on benevolence or love. Good specimens of the former kind are found among the monarchies of the world, whether more or less absolute, but we have no perfect model of the latter, as the selfishness of man has hitherto interfered to prevent the free and uncontrolled action of the divine sentiment of love. The theory of our government is correct. It is founded upon the axiom that "all men are born free and equal." But the kingly part of our nature, our pride and ambition, leads us to dominate over such of our fellowmen as we can.

"Tyranny is rampant everywhere. If we desire to see an Emperor, we need not go to Paris, nor to see a Pope, visit Rome.

But the true Christian Commonwealth does not imply perfect equality of condition and circumstance. In it there will be gradations and rank. Some of its members will be more valuable than others, and take relatively higher positions, but this is to be done for the good of all. The more learned, the more wealthy, and the more strong, must use their money, and wisdom, and might, for the support and protection of the weaker and more unfortunate.

The lecturer then gave a most vivid illustration of the character of true benevolence as represented by the sun. From its high station in the heavens that body reaches down its arms and puts them lovingly about the simplest daisy and wild-flower, as well as embraces the shrub and stately tree; it visits the lonely dell and the arid desert as frequently as the broad meadow and the lofty hill; it sinks out the laborer's cottage and the hovel of poverty with as much zeal as it does the stately mansion or the king's palace, its lustre is reflected from the mountain rill as brightly as from the broad river or expanded lake, it gilds with equal delight the people upon the beach and the boulder upon the mountain, it smiles as sweetly upon the thatched roof as upon the turreted castle or the pillared dome, all, all share in its beauty and beneficence. It is truly a fit emblem of that pervading love which dwells in the bosom of God and should be found in the hearts and among the institutions of men.

The eloquent gentleman then touched upon the value of man, as man. This springs from his relations to God and immortality. The humblest infant upon its mother's knee, just ushered into existence, is of more worth than the earth's broad acres and its mines of glittering ore.

The city is great in its immense warhouses, its costly mansions, its temples and cathedrals, its profusion of manufactures, its treasures of art and its glitter of equipage and show, but all these are nothing to the value of man.

These are but the instruments in the hands of the race, and perish with the using, but man is above all and above the governments of his own creation. Some people thought that property and institutions must be saved, and man crushed beneath them, but no; let property and institutions perish, and man be preserved in his integrity.

The power of ridicule in the lecturer was brought to bear upon those persons who are so fond of courting the proud and selfish classes. Men go to Europe and are in exacties to touch the hand of an Earl, and thrill with delight to bow in the presence of royalty, and then return to take the rough hand of toil with dauntless, and regard labor with disdain.

The common school, he said, is a part of the true Commonwealth. The state looks upon all alike as the subjects of its educational power. The child of wealth sits on the same class as the offspring of poverty. The son of the Governor competes in the same class with the boy of the humblest mechanic.

The New England town meeting was pronounced to be the best specimen of a pure democracy that ever existed. Out of these best ideas if liberty have sprung. Many think that democracy is a synonyme for meanness and vulgarity, but there is no necessary connection between them. Dirt is no element in democracy.

The true Commonwealth, as its name suggests, required the diffusion of good to all; it is a Commonwealth. Not an equal distribution of power and wealth, but it is like the ocean, composed of myriads of individual drops, but all acting as a harmonious whole.

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

The Journal  
WOBURN,  
Saturday Morning, Nov. 21, 1857.

## THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving is once more near at hand. Before we shall again greet our readers, it will have come and gone, with all its fond and bright anticipations, with its unspoken and unspeakable joys, and with all its holy memorials, cherished and treasured for the future. It is indeed the day of days in the calendar of New England festivals. Beginning, in its origin, in our own favored commonwealth, it has gradually extended over a wider and wider portion of our country, wherever the sons of the puritans have gone, till from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the far-off waters of the Pacific, there is scarcely a State or Territory where it is not observed. Of all our public festivals, there is none, we believe, that exerts so great, so salutary an influence upon the inner, home-life of society as this. It is the time of reunion to families, whose members have been separated by the strife and whirl of business during the preceding twelve months, and the long-looked-for day of union to more hearts that have been beating in unison, though apart, than any other day in the year. It brings around the festive board the man whose looks are shining with the frosts of more than four score winters, with his children and grand-children, down to the infant, smiling in its mother's arms, all unconscious of what exists for it in the ever advancing future. What joy thrills the aged mother's heart, as she beholds her family around her, gathered once more as in childhood's happy time, with no link broken or missing. How memory runs over the past, lingering upon a bright spot here and a dark one there—upon blessings bestowed, upon trials endured. In some other home how the light of other days brightens, and then fades away, as recollections of the past come stealing o'er the spirit, and how the heart of the aged parent swells with thankfulness that some of her children remain to smooth and alleviate her pathway to the tomb.

Joyous, indeed, is this time-honored festival, and so should it ever be. Why should not our hearts overflow with gratitude to the Giver of all our blessings, when our cherished ones are smiling around us, and we have an abundance in our basket and our store for all our wants?

Though the commercial world has been shaken to its lowest depths, and "princely merchants" have trembled when they essayed to look into the future; though everything is uncertain in business, and man puts no confidence in his fellow-man; still nature has not failed, or disappointed the expectations of the husbandman, but has poured forth an abundance to supply the wants of every living thing. And yet, who can doubt that many a table will "groan with piles of costly food," while the thought that will impart the highest satisfaction to the owner will be the recollection that he was so fortunate as to procure a very nice turkey at a very low price. At the same time his nearest neighbor may have nothing with which to celebrate Thanksgiving but a few potatoes and a little salt, and hardly fuel enough to cook them. If the rich man forgets the poor at a time like this, if he churlishly draws tight the strings of his purse, and refuses to season his own feast with charity, we would not exchange the poor man's potatos for his dear bought luxuries. The latter will be thankful that he has anything, while the former will disregard the Bestower of his abundance, and eat only to please his taste.

There is special need the present year, for the rich to bestow good gifts upon those in humble circumstances. With such an abundance, no table should lack provisions suitable to the day. Those who only know want by name, should endeavor, for once at least, to experience how blessed it is to give to those who can render no return but heart-felt gratitude. There should be a liberal scattering of good things among the poor and destitute, that they may keep the day with gladness, of heart and renewed strength of spirit that they were not forgotten. Is it not far better to receive the widow's blessing than her curse? The former brings peace and comfort, while the latter robs us of enjoyment, even while partaking of the choicest gifts of Providence.

## A Word for the Poor.

It has been a custom on the part of some of our citizens to send suitable presents to the destitute on the day preceding Thanksgiving. This is well so far as it goes, but it is not general enough. Comparatively few are thus remembered. A much better course would be to make up a Thanksgiving Fund, by the voluntary contributions of those who are able and willing to give, and from this furnish the tables of the needy. Cannot such a fund be collected here? We trust that every family in town will be provided with the means of keeping Thanksgiving in a manner that will leave behind it many pleasant things to be treasured up in the memory, and abundant cause to be thankful to Him in whose hands is the fullness of the earth. There are at least one hundred men in Woburn ample to contribute five dollars each for this purpose, and there are many others who can give smaller sums, and who will, we believe, do something by way of remembering the poor at Thanksgiving. How like a "drop in the bucket" it will be to them, yet how great the happiness their contributions will produce. The money thus received can be expended for provisions, and a proper distribution be made. In order to facilitate the movement we offer our services to take charge of any funds that may be contributed, or other appropriate contributions, and will, in conjunction with others, see that they are expended and bestowed in a manner best calculated to bring joy and gladness to the poor man's home, and scatter a few rays of light upon those who are too often overshadowed by the clouds of despondency. Will it not impart a higher seasoning to our Thanksgiving dinners if we deny ourselves a customary indulgence or a trifling luxury that we may send a portion to those who have none? Who will step forward in this matter and set the project at once in motion? We pause for a ready response from the manly and benevolent hearts of Woburn.

## Rev. Mr. Alger's Lecture.

The topic upon which this gentleman addressed the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, was "Chivalry." The theme was treated in that elegant and scholarly style for which he is eminently distinguished. It had nothing of the startling, antithetic, or angular manner of some of our orators, but was overflowing with beauty of language, elevated sentiment, and a strong moral feeling, which could not fail to lift up and spiritualize all that come within its influence. It is not far to make a comparison between this lecture and that of Mr. Beecher's, to the disapprobation of one or the other. The stately oak, lifting its broad and irregular arms to the outspread heavens, is a striking feature in a landscape, but the graceful and harmoniously rounded elm, casting its delightful shade in the broad meadow, is no less so. The lover of nature will find in both, the elements of strength and beauty. The exordium of Mr. Alger's lecture was a finely expressed apostrophe to the romance and fairy-like charms that surround the chivalry of the medieval times. He then opened the vista of the receding past and showed its art and arms, its banners and glittering spears, its embazoned shields and waving plumes, its brilliant array of womanly beauty and queenly grace, and all the pomp and splendor of the knightly tourney, so charming to the senses and enlivening to the imagination; and then he educed from the heroic valor and manly deeds of the great actors in the drama, the knights Templars and Hospitallers, those Christian virtues which adorn and illustrate modern civilization. Mr. Alger's purpose seemed to be, to give his hearers some just notions of the much talked of chivalry of the feudal age, and then to contrast that system of knightly chivalry with the deeds of courage, self-sacrifice and humanity of our own day.

The code of laws by which the ancient knights were governed consisted of seven sections or points; and in these lay the highest expression of the manhood and religion of the time. The first point was bravery; this was the foundation of his enterprise and daring. No true knight ever asked, What is the magnitude of the danger? but, show me that danger is my duty. The second point was honor. To the knight this quality was no mere "word" as Falstaff has it, but it was a living principle, and whenever suffered it to be tarnished in the least degree was degraded from his rank. The third point was obedience; compliance with authority, unhesitating and unquestioned, was required of the votaries of chivalry. The touching story illustrating this principle of the order, was most feelingly told. The fourth point was self-sacrifice. To the knight this quality was no mere "word" as Falstaff has it, but it was a living principle, and whenever suffered it to be tarnished in the least degree was degraded from his rank. The third point was obedience; compliance with authority, unhesitating and unquestioned, was required of the votaries of chivalry. The touching story illustrating this principle of the order, was most

"For the WINTER."—Upon taking up the "Southbridge Press" of last week, one of our ever welcome exchanges, our eye fell upon an article with the above caption. We read it over and liked it much. As the man said, "it expressed *our own mind* exactly," and we read it again. The thoughts seemed to gather new importance as we re-read them, and were it not for the fact that the article originally appeared under our editorial head two weeks ago, we should be strongly inclined to transfer it to our columns, for the benefit of our readers, giving due credit to "The Press." But how is this, friend Denby, is not here a wonderful psychological instance, "a wonderful coincidence," as a learned Professor was wont to say, that two individuals should not only *think exactly alike*, but should express their thoughts in *precisely the same words*? It is a principle of law, that the receiver of stolen property is as bad as the thief. If so, the morals of your readers must be suffering, though unwittingly. But we fear the article will be powerless for good, inasmuch as it was *stolen* from the "Middlesex Journal" of Nov. 7th. We are happy to know that our articles are appreciated, and are copied both in Massachusetts and New Jersey. But, gentlemen, when you wish to use our editorials as original, please insert them in your columns *before we do*, for then you will avoid all mistakes, and give no one occasion to accuse you of editorial theft. Otherwise, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

TESTIMONIAL.—Jacob Webster Engine Company, No. 2, of North Woburn, on Thursday evening last "surprised" Mr. Jacob Webster, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, by marching in procession to his residence, on Warren street, and presenting him with a gold-headed cane of superior workmanship and finish. It is made of white Malacca wood, and on the head, in addition to the emblems of the Fire Department, is engraved the following inscription:

PRESENTED  
TO  
JACOB WEBSTER,  
BY THE  
JACOB WEBSTER  
ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.  
NOV. 1857.

Mr. Webster accepted the handsome present with an appropriate though brief speech, in which he assured the donors that the honor they had unexpectedly conferred upon him was highly appreciated.

ARRIVAL OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—The honored son of Massachusetts, Hon. Charles Sumner, arrived home in the steamship Niagara of Thursday, after a lengthy sojourn in Europe. He was received on landing upon the wharf, and at his residence in Boston, by large crowds of people assembled to do him honor and give him a hearty welcome to his home among them. Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Henry Wilson, Dr. Charles A. Phelps, Dr. J. W. Stone, and many other personal friends were in waiting for him at the wharf, and received him with warm congratulations and hearty cheers. On arriving at his residence in Hancock street, the crowd sent up cheer after cheer, and in response to their repeated calls he briefly addressed them, thanking them for their kind demonstrations of welcome, which was entirely unexpected by him.

THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT now represented by Hon. N. P. Banks, is composed of the towns of Andover, Boxford, Bradford, Danvers, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynnfield, Methuen, Middletown, Saugus, and Topsfield in the county of Essex; and the city of Charlestown, and the towns of Burlington, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Reading, Somerville, South Reading, Stoneham, Waltham, West Cambridge, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn, in the county of Middlesex. The names of Marcus Morton, Jr., and Hon. Charles Hudson have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in our delegation to Congress occasioned by the election of Mr. Banks as Governor.

BEEF DECLINING.—There is *really*, we are happy to record, a fall in the retail price of beef in Woburn. We bought this week good rump steak and sirloin cuts for 11 cents per lb.—from 15 to 17 cents has latterly been the common price for a poorer article. We feel jubilant over this relief from the enormous price of the past two years. That it may go on declining—and that other provisions may decline proportionately—is the fervent wish of one who likes to live decently well himself and see others do likewise.

LECTURE ON THE ANDES.—Our Wincheste friends, and all others who choose to attend, will derive much pleasure and instruction from the lecture on the Andes, to be delivered by Wm. G. Dix, Esq., on Monday evening next, in the Lyceum Hall, Winchester. The subject of the discourse is one of much interest, and Mr. Dix understands it from personal observation. In places where he has delivered his lectures, they have been characterized as "most excellent, charming and instructive." He is worthy of made in his principles and practice.—*Andover Advertiser.*

No Great Loss without some Small Gain.

Quite a number of men out of employment in Lawrence have been admitted to the public schools of that city, and it is understood that the school committee encourage the attendance of this class of persons with the assurance that the requisite number of teachers shall be furnished. Evening schools are about to be established for those whose avocations will not permit them to receive a regular education. This is to be done in a quiet, retired place, removed from the noise and temptation too often found about our schools. We think great credit is due to Mr. Cummings and others in this village, for the excellence of everything connected with it. The teacher is not dependent upon the number of scholars for her compensation, but is paid a stated salary, consequently the temptation to cater to the whims of her pupils is taken away.

A well selected library, numbering one hundred volumes, has been procured and placed in the school-room by Mr. Cummings, for the use of the children. Of the many visits we have made to the schools of Woburn, none has given us more pleasure than this. We hope that prosperity may continue to attend this school, and that it may long enjoy the faithful care and instruction of its present excellent teacher.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December, has been received at the Woburn Book Store.

## Massachusetts Colonial Records.

We have enjoyed the pleasure of examining the work, the title of which heads this article, and cannot refrain from an expression of the pleasure which the perusal afforded us.

The work is in six royal quarto volumes, and contains an exact transcript of the records of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

When we remember the curious laws and customs of our Puritan ancestors, their horror of small vices, the energy with which they reprimanded and punished those who committed what we term merely venial offenses, we can form some opinion of the pleasure which an examination of this work affords. Every variety of interest, from the tragic to the comical, is here presented. We find a man fined for using tobacco or kissing his wife on Sunday, with a full account of his trial, all the minutes being given *verbatim*, and in the same volume a thrilling, because ungratified, account of the trials and condemnations resulting from the far-famed Salem witchcraft.

Through these records we become acquainted with the every-day-life of our ancestors; we see them in their common walks of life and in their public stations; and, more than all, we are made familiarly acquainted with those enactments and initiative measures which were planted in wisdom and honesty, and have produced such fruits as we see around us, a few happy, and, more than all, a Republican New England.

The people of every town will find much matter of interest to themselves as relating to their immediate ancestors. Thus, in Woburn we find, under date of 1643, the following entries:

EDWARD CONVERSE, John Mousall, and Edward Richardson, are appointed to end small businesses under 20s, at Woburn.

EDWARD JOHNSON is appointed Clarke of the Writs at Woburn.

1642.—"Charlestowne village is called Woburn."

The records are filled with familiar names, and we meet those who have an historical reputation over and over again in their familiar walks and in their transactions with their fellow townsmen.

This immense work, six volumes well bound and beautifully printed on fine paper, containing nearly three thousand pages of matter, can be procured of William White, state printer, for thirty dollars.

Every large library, public or private, in New England, will be incomplete without a copy of this great work. If our library is not already supplied, the next purchase made by our committee should include the "Colonial Records."

In the satisfaction of a reasonable curiosity, the volumes before us will present a never failing fund of true enjoyment.

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—The following rule of ye ancient times turned up among some old town papers that were being examined. It proves that some of the former inhabitants of Woburn enjoyed the luxury which a certain Scottish monarch said was only fit for a king—the luxury of scratching—for which the Town paid at the rate of one pound sterling per head:

WOBURN, Dr. to D.—R.—, to boarding H.—P.— Nine weeks, £9 10s. 0d. for board, bringing the 1st into my family. I leave to your generosity, but money should not hire me to do it.

Woburn, March 25th, 1792.

Allowed for itch, &c., £1 0s. 0d.

£1 1s. 0d.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.—MESSRS. CUMMING and Blanched, patent leather manufacturers, in Cummingsville, whom we mentioned a few weeks since as having dismissed their men and shut up shop, have resumed business with their usual complement of hands. Success attend them.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—The annual Thanksgiving Sermon will be preached on Thanksgiving Day (Thursday next) by Rev. Daniel March, in the Orthodox Church, Rev. Mr. Ricker's health being too poor to admit of his preaching.

CALL.—We learn that John J. Ladd, Esq., Principal of Warren Academy, has been invited to take charge of a High School in a neighboring city, at a high salary.

WARREN ACADEMY.—The Summer Term at this Institution closed yesterday with a very excellent examination; creditable alike to Principal and scholars. The students gave an exhibition in the evening, which was largely attended.

For the Middlesex Journal.

## Y. M. L. Association.

The young gentlemen connected with the above association, met together last Monday night, for the first time the present season, for the purpose of commencing a series of literary exercises. It was at once decided to begin with a general declamatory exercise, and the promptness with which each member responded to the call was alike creditable to himself and the association. And as each one repaired to his seat after performing his task, his associates expressed their approbation in a manner which plainly declared they appreciated his efforts. At the close of the declamations volunteer sentiments were offered, and the best of feelings pervaded the assembly. Among the sentiments offered were those evincing a noble and lofty aim, which set a thrill of admiration through the hearts of all present, and were greeted with a hearty response. The exercises closed at an early hour, and each repaired to their respective homes, feeling that another link had been added to the chain of friendship which binds them together.

The Medium school was taught by Miss Adeline Harris, and was a decided success. The scholars were not drilled upon one lesson with the precision of a military organization, as is too often the case, for an examination, but many questions were put to them, embracing the whole field of their studies, and were answered with singular promptness, thereby giving unmistakable evidence of a knowledge of what they had been studying.

Miss Harris has evinced a thorough knowledge of human nature, and brought to bear the lessons of ripe experience in the government of the school. Good order has been maintained without a ceaseless resort to the lash, and when once this can be done, success is almost certain—the teacher possessing, of course, other requisite qualifications.—Two of the superintending school committee expressed themselves as highly gratified with what they had witnessed, while one of them, the chairman, said he was disappointed. This remark took those present (for there were quite a large number of our citizens there) by surprise. Why such remarks were made by the chairman I am utterly at a loss to know. Time alone must throw light upon

## (Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.)

### NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, '57.

"Arbeit oder Brod!" "Work or Bread" is the cry which now goes up from the accumulated mass of labor with which this market is overstocked. There is one reason why labor does not find a market just now, that should be taken into consideration by the unemployed. Every other commodity is reduced below its usual price by holders, in order to tempt investment; but laborers are possessed with the idea that their labor has an absolute value, and should not be subjected to the operation of the law of supply and demand which regulates the prices of all other commodities. They will not make a voluntary reduction of prices, and therefore labor offers no unusual inducement to capital. If mechanics and working-men generally would consent to work at 25 to 50 per cent less than their old rates, there would be afforded an opportunity of erecting buildings, manufacturing goods, etc., at unusually low rates, which would tempt the capitalist to invest his capital in such operations. Now the present trouble is that money is stagnant in the hands of capitalists. They have plenty of it, but they dare not lend it to the parties who have formerly found employment for it, because the credit of those parties, or of the majority of them, is lost. There is plenty of money in this city for which safe investments are wanted at less than the legal rate of interest. One of the reasons why capitalists will not lend to manufacturers and traders is because the prices of goods in the market have sunk below the cost of production. Then manufacturers can afford to hold stock on hand for a better season.—Builders can afford to erect houses and wait until the increased cost of building shall have increased the value of production.—Therefore we say to the laborer, If you can not get a dollar a day, offer to work for fifty cents, and you will thus make a market for your labor. And again, the reduced prices of all commodities render the expense of living lighter.

The labor meetings of the week, in the Park and Tompkins Square, have developed some queer theories of social economy, and the multitude have been favored with the advice of all sorts of blind leaders, from the disciples of Albert Brisbane to a mad French woman who has a plan of supporting all the poor of the city of New York in a magnificient hotel, the expenses of which were to be defrayed by the erection of a church! How this magical process of making one debt pay another was to be carried out, the lady does not explain.

The discussions with regard to the causes and effects of the panic have developed throughout the community a surprising amount of ignorance and misconception as regards some of the fundamental principles of true political economy. This shows the necessity for having business men educated to their business; whether the sphere of their operations be financial or commercial they should be prepared for their practical researches by a thorough instruction in the theory of commercial and financial science.

The arrival of the Arabia was awaited

with the intense anxiety by business men in this city, especially importers, who were curious to know how the manufacturers on the other side would feel when they received the intimation that their debts due here could not be liquidated for six months more, at least! But it seems they have not got the worst of it into their heads, even yet. It takes those Johnny Bulls some time to get an idea, good or bad, thoroughly through their skulls. They persist in supposing that our banks have acted sensibly since the suspension, that money has become easy, and everything is going on at a plank-road rate towards prosperity, whereas, since the Arabia's masts went out we have been most utterly and entirely smashed; we have had our faces, commercially speaking, thrust into the dust, yea our very noses have been rubbed in it!

With these, Mr. Editor, I will take my leave, until something better turns up to write about.

the matter. This is not the first effort of Miss H. in this town. District No. — secured her services last winter, and were well satisfied. She will keep the winter term in district No. 6—the same school—and may rest assured of having the hearty, and I think, undivided co-operation of the district.

Of the Grammar school I have but little to say.

The examination did not furnish evidence of that proficiency in the completeness of their studies which has been witnessed on former occasions.

Reading, Nov. 57.



# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

For the Middlesex Journal.  
RHYMING.  
BY SNUBS, esq.

This world is very cold, Charley;  
This world is very cold,  
And the ice it heaps on trusting hearts  
Makes many a face look old.  
And all who would have its smiles, Charley,  
Must purchase them with gold.

But you and I are poor, Charley;

And glad I am we are;

For our hearts can keep each other warm,

Though scanty the garb we wear.

And our smiles shall melt the shows, Charley,

That would cluster around them there.

**The Frenchman's Revenge.**

The following anecdote, which we give from memory, became current during the suspension of specific payments in the financial crisis of 1837:—

A Frenchman rushed into one of the banks soon after the general suspension, with a hundred dollar bill in his hand, and demanded the specie for it.

Frenchman.—"Vill you pay zis bill! Vill you give me zo monnaie?

Teller. (bluntly).—We cannot redeem it at present.

Frenchman.—Suspende! Vat's zat? Hang ze neek like one dan thieving dog! Oh, no sun? You no deceive me, sare! I vill avert d'orr foppant!—what you call gold, ze silvaz—ze oppart!

Teller.—We will redeem our notes when other banks redeem theirs.

Frenchman.—When ze oder banks redin zarcs. By gar ze oder banks say ze same sare. I vill shoot you sare—viz ze peestole, ze gun, ze cannon, sun!

Teller.—You had better wait, sir—you had better keep cool.

Frenchman. (excitedly).—By gar, I will not wait! I vill not keep—vat you call—cold! I will 'ave, by gar, revenge! Sacre! I tell you paper note all in leete piee! I clav him! (suited the action to the word) I spit on him! I spit on him! I stamp on him! You loo-ooze your leete dam' bille, note!—There, sare—I am revenge! I am, by gar, r-revenge!

Having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, tellers and all others present, the little Frenchman stalked out of the bank with the air of a Napoleon.

**A PRETTY STOUT PETITION.**—The chaplain of the Indiana Legislature recently opened the session with a prayer, which closed with the following eloquent and sensible invocation:—

"And, O Lord, have mercy upon the Legislators. Be with them and bless them, even if they know Thee not. Spare their lives and teach them to glorify Thy name. Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them, and in future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation. Save the good people from the disgrace which must follow if the same crowd should again come here to make laws. Hear us, Lord, and grant our prayer. Amen.

**DOMESTIC DISPUTES.**—"What great effects from little causes spring!" No saying upon the earth is more frequently quoted than this, and scarcely any has so much exemplifications. An oak will spring from an acorn—a difference of opinion between a dozen men will set nations to the ear—a passing vapor will obscure the sun itself, and a puff of wind restore him to our sight! but when we come to examine things of less magnitude, such as domestic quarrels, &c., it is really surprising to find the trivial nature of the occurrence from whence they originated, and the height to which the dispute will often run: and though laughable to the unconcerned observer, it frequently becomes so serious as to occasion hatred and even separation, in the same manner that a brawling and insignificant mountain-torrent may prove the source of a broad and rapid river.

It is related of Rev. Dr. Mason, that as he stopped one morning to read a theatrical play in Broadway, a distinguished actor seeing him, said—"Good morning, doctor; I am of the gospel read such things!"

"Why not, sir?" replied the doctor, "I have not ministers of the gospel a right to know what the devil is about as well as other folks?"

"Charley," said a father to his son, while they were working at a saw-mill, "what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do? When I was of your age, I could go with the first cut."

"The first cut," said the son, as he assisted the old man in rolling over a log, "is always a slab."

A Paris correspondent of the New York Courier says that "the ladies are coming out without hoop, bustle, wadding or anything else." We hope there is some mistake about the statement.

A rising "poise" witnessed a pugilistic encounter, which he thus immortalizes:—

And Isaac pitched into hym,  
And hym pitched into he;  
The way they fyte it was a sin,  
And horribly to see.

**WISCONSIN GONE DEMOCRATIC.**—The election of the Democratic State ticket in Wisconsin is generally conceded. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

An honest farmer thus writes to the chairman of an English Agricultural Society:—"Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

The soul is a prisoner that always kills its jailor when it makes its escape.

We know a very ugly and penurious man who works on his own fields in the summer months to save the expense of a scarecrow.

Poverty is the nurse of many energy, and heaven-climbing thoughts.

A Yankee has invented a machine for extracting the lies from quack advertisements.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S  
Boston Business Directory,  
OCTOBER, 1857.

The following List of Cards was collected by S. M. Pettengill & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, who are authorized by the publishers of the Boston Journal to collect the names of subscribers throughout the United States and British Provinces, to take advertisements and subscriptions at the lowest rates.

**Great Chance to Save Money!**

120 HANOVER ST., BOSTON,  
Where CARPETS can be  
bought 15 per cent, less than any place in Boston.

**NOURSE & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
Grass, Garden and Field Seeds,  
AT THE

**Eagle Agricultural Warehouse,**  
Nos. 9 & 13 Commercial Street,  
BOSTON, MASS.

**BRONCHIAL**

These Lozenges, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the affected parts, giving instant relief in the most severe cases of Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, &c., &c. The following is a list of some of the various Throat Ailments to which Sustera is applicable:—

**Public Speakers and Singers**

are liable, to whom they will be found invaluable; also for Cleaving and giving Power to the Voice.

From the *National Era*—Washington, D. C.—"We so far depart from our customs as to say of Brown's Bronchial Tincture, that it is the best and most valuable of all the tonics and emollients we have ever seen."

**ROSES**

These are the best and most valuable.

**DR. B. BIGELOW, Agent,**  
43 Tremont St., Boston, and 473 Broadway, New York.

**TESTIMONIAL.**

Boston, July 10th, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocaine).—

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head was becoming gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This was attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphor spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Coco Nut Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared; the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by all Druggists. Fifty cents for half pint bottles.

**BRONCHIAL**

This nostrum, when applied to the nostrils, relieves the head of pain, and gives a sense of well-being.

**DR. C. BRYDEN, Supt Ladies' Department,**

5 Tremont Street, Cup-stacks, Boston.

**Writing, Book-Keeping, &c.**

Young men prepared for business on moderate terms, at Boston Commercial Academy, corner of Washington and State Streets, Boston, by Dr. A. D. Hill & W. C. SPALDING, Principals.

Miss E. C. BRYDEN, Supt Ladies' Department.

**Dr. J. W. BEEBE'S**

Has a large and extensive assortment of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knit Caps, and apparatus for the correction and cure of all kinds of Physical Deformities, His invention, the "Sustera," a simple, safe, and comfortable Hospital, and other similar institutions in Europe, of the latest and most approved character.

For sale by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

**BROWN'S CASTORINE,**  
Or Purified Castor Oil,

**FOR THE HAIR.**

This Oil, as well as the various demulcent and emollient qualities of Sustera, is a valuable and one of the most pleasant and efficacious in use for the growth and preservation of the Hair. For dressing the Hair, and children's use, it has no superior.

**DR. G. E. CALNEES, BOSTON.**

**TONSIL, TOBACO & TOWER,**  
Wholesale dealers in

**Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Under Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,**

21 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

**Sewing Machines.**

One hundred machines manufactured by HUNTER, WEISFIELD & CO., are now prepared to be supplied to agents for Manufacturing and Purposes—each machine very highly adapted to either. They are perfectly simple—easy to learn, and equal to the finest cotton as with silk. Setting a beautiful, even and strong stitch, with no tendency to break, and giving a perfect and equal tension of the threads under all circumstances. For tailoring they have no rival. Sustera is manufactured for every purpose.

**GEORGE W. HAMMETT,**

Importer of Doubts and Single Barrel Rifles, constantly on hand, and made to order.

**DR. J. C. CURRIE,**

Letters of advice, &c.

**DR. J. C. CURRIE,**



# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## POETRY.

For the Middlesex Journal.  
The Poor Woman's Rhymes, November 26th, 1857.  
I cannot pray—my trembling lips  
Refuse to praise and pray;  
My sinking heart seems drifting off;  
It knows not what to say.

Yet over all I think I see  
A vision far away,  
Of former days and happier times  
When I could think and pray.

Around my door these whirling leaves  
Seem coming here to play,  
As if to meet the cawing crow  
Upon a holiday.

I've wedged the casements tight to shut  
The stormy wind away;  
If I look up, I only see  
A sky all cold and gray.

O for that darling little flock  
Before they went astray!

How ready was my grateful heart  
It's homage they to pay!

My friends are rich—their cup is full,  
They keep a feast to-day;  
"God save the poor," the toast they give,  
"And keep them warm," they say.

Friends—how little from your store  
Would keep the wolf at bay;  
But hark! he growls beside my door,  
And will no longer stay.

Ha, ha; come in and share my board,  
Wolves do not want to pray;  
Ha, ha; feast on my merry guest,  
This is THANKSGIVING DAY!

HELEN BEVERLEY.

The Journal,  
WOBURN,  
Saturday Morning, Nov. 28, 1857.

ACCORDING to our custom, for the past three years, we this week issue the JOURNAL half its usual size, which gives our employees, and humble self, an opportunity to lay aside for a day the hurry and toil of business, and spend the annual Thanksgiving in a peaceful, happy and christian manner. We feel assured that our readers will not grudge us this indulgence, for very few indeed are the holidays enjoyed by either the editor or the printer.

### Wendell Phillips' Lecture.

If there was any one present at the lecture on Tuesday evening that did not go away pleased, charmed, and even fascinated, why then we think he or she is not very easily pleased, charmed or delighted. Nothing can be more graceful, natural, and elegant, than the oratory of Mr. Phillips. His unstudied manner; his colloquial and yet pure style; his simple, though most apt illustrations, at once take captive his hearers, and he carries them with him triumphantly, and withal most willingly, to the end of his discourse. This, in the Unitarian Church, Rev. Dr. Stebbins preached a very excellent sermon from Leviticus 23, 39: "When ye have gathered in the fruit of the land ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord."

LYCEUM LECTURES.—We call the attention of our citizens to the special notice in another column, relative to the reduced price of Lyceum Tickets. The inducements are now such that we think there are few, if any, who have a taste for these lectures, that cannot meet the expense of a ticket. Among the ten lectures yet to come, are some second to none on the list. We hope that a largely increased audience will now be found enjoying the pleasure and profit of this means of mental culture.

ACCIDENTS.—A little boy nine years of age, son of Mr. Alex. Ells, was run over by engine No. 1, on its return from the fire on Monday last. The wheel passed over the lower part of the abdomen, injuring the child internally, but not dangerously.

On Tuesday a laboring man in the employ of A. H. Hayward had the first joint of one of his great toes taken off and the adjoining toe broken, by the wheel of a freight car which he was backing.

A child of Mr. Buxton fell from the top of the stairs leading to Mr. G. W. Allen's workshop, a distance of twelve feet, and received severe injuries on the head.

THE ANDES.—We listened with much pleasure to the lecture on the above subject, delivered by W. G. Dix, Esq., on Monday evening last, in Lyceum Hall, Winchester. Mr. Dix has travelled extensively over the region he describes, and thus speaks from personal knowledge and observation of that great chain of mountains, their varieties of climate, productions and resources; the inhabitants, their manners, customs and peculiarities; the pleasures one may enjoy who lives under the shadow of Chimborazo, as also the penalties from plague, pestilence, scorpions and centipedes to which he is hourly subject. Mr. Dix's descriptions are very graphically rendered, and the lecture, which has, in addition to its historic interest, the merit of being an excellent composition, is delivered in a free, pleasing and familiar style. He will deliver his second lecture on Monday evening next, and we assure our neighboring townspeople that they cannot spend an hour more profitably than in listening to it.

PIPE.—An ice house at Horn Pond, belonging to Major Pierce, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Engine companies Nos. 1, 2 & 3, and Excelsior company of Winchester, were promptly at the fire, but too late to save the building, which was probably set by an incendiary. At the close of the fire, Niagara company No. 1 entertained Excelsior company.

The atmosphere on Thanksgiving Day was clear, bracing and pleasant. Better weather for visiting one's relatives, friends and neighbors, could not have been desired, and it was doubtless well improved by thousands in the old Bay State.

We beg to call attention to the notice of Mrs. RICHARD'S SEMINARY in Malden. Parents who may send their children to Mrs. Richards, may rest assured that their moral and intellectual culture will be faithfully and conscientiously attended to by a lady in every respect highly qualified for the discharge of those duties.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December, an excellent number, is for sale at the Woburn Book Store.

## WARREN ACADEMY.

The annual Examination of Warren Academy took place on Friday of last week.—There has been an unusually large attendance upon the school during the past year, and for these times, when the public school system has gone so far toward supreceding the necessity for private academies and endowed institutions, this school must be regarded as in a highly flourishing condition. The record of the Principal, and the general deportment of the pupils on examination day, showed that a very high standard of discipline had been sustained in the government of the school, and that the pupils had been taught to make a conservative regard for the best law of rectitude and industrious application to themselves. The several classes acquitted themselves with greater promptness and accuracy than we have ever witnessed in the examinations of this school, and we feel disposed heartily to congratulate the Principal upon the success which has attended his efficient and highly practical system of instruction. We understand that the funds of the Academy have been invested during the past year in a much more convenient and profitable form than ever before, and that the Trustees, at their annual meeting last week, adopted measures which, when completed, will do much to beautify the Academy grounds, add comfort and convenience to the internal arrangements of the building, and increase the facilities for the permanent maintenance of the Institution upon a high standard of discipline and instruction.

The winter term opens on Monday next, under the management of Mr. Ladd, as Principal. We are informed that Mr. Ladd declines the offer of a High School tendered to him some time since. In addition to all the branches of an English and classical education taught at the Academy, it will be seen by advertisement that instruction is also given in drawing and painting, by a gentleman who is himself an accomplished and successful artist, and well qualified to teach others.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—The Baptist and Orthodox congregations of this town, united in religious services on Thanksgiving Day. The sermon was preached in the Orthodox Church by Rev. Daniel March, and we are free to say that it has never before been our lot to listen to a discourse so appropriate to the occasion, so elevating to the better, higher and holier feelings of man, or one so affecting to the emotional sensibilities. At the close of the sermon at least two-thirds of the large congregation present were affected to tears. The text was from Exodus, chapter 23, part of the 15th and 16th verses, in these words:—

"Then shall keep the feast of harvest, the first fruits of thy labors, which thou hast sown in the field; and the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field."

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Never, we think, in the history of our town, have our schools presented, as a whole, a more flourishing and auspicious appearance than at present.

During the season, peace and general health have prevailed in the several schools. To this remark, however, there is one mournful exception. Into the High School, the grim messenger, Death, has entered, and snatched suddenly away one of its brightest ornaments—a young lady, highly gifted and greatly beloved.

"Gone in the flush of youth! Gone, ere her heart had felt earth's withering care, Ere the stem world had soiled her spirit's truth.

Or soon dark sorrow there.

Fled like a dream away!

But yesterday, 'mid life's auroral bloom—

To-day, sad winter, desolate and gray,

Sighs round her lonely tomb.

Youth round and dear, farewell!

To her, we trust, a happier life is given;

One to earth for us hath soiled its spell,

Another formed for heaven."

We were much gratified to witness the strong interest that is felt for our schools by the parents and friends of the pupils, as evinced by their overfilling attendances at these exhibitions; for we believe there is nothing so powerful in exciting and animating scholars to acquire or to exhibit useful knowledge as the countenance, sympathy, and approbation of their friends; and nothing, surely, gives so sweet a reward for industry and effort, to both teacher and pupil, as public and private approval.

We were particularly pleased to notice among the interested visitors at several of these exhibitions, one venerable citizen, of more than "thrice score and ten years," who addressed the pupils in earnest strains, and who, while contrasting the scanty opportunities for obtaining learning, which existed in his youth, with the more enlarged privileges of the present day, seemed full of satisfaction and happiness at what he saw and heard around him, and pour'd forth from his overflowing soul, his congratulations and commendations upon committees, teachers, pupils and all, for the present bright condition and prospects of the schools of South Reading.

O noble institution of Common Schools! Parents who may send their children to Mrs. Richards, may rest assured that their moral and intellectual culture will be faithfully and conscientiously attended to by a lady in every respect highly qualified for the discharge of those duties.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December, an excellent number, is for sale at the Woburn Book Store.

Notwithstanding the hard times, poultry sold well the day before Thanksgiving. Some of our provision dealers had their large stocks sold out at an early hour in the evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our reduced size this week prevents the publication of several favors on hand from correspondents. They will be attended to in our next issue.

FINALE OF THE DALTON CASE.—The Dalton Divorce case has been by mutual consent discontinued, and discharged from the docket of the Supreme Court. Will a reconciliation to call on their pastor and spend an hour in social converse, a friend having kindly consented to introduce them?

TO TROOPS AGAINST THE MORMONS.—It is reported from Washington that the War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side—one from Oregon, and the other from California.

SOUTH READING.

Our Schools.

During the past week, all the public schools of South Reading have been visited by the School Committee and the public; or, in the common acceptance, they have had "exhibitions." It has been our privilege to attend all of them, with one or two exceptions, and from those we did not visit we have heard.

We are happy in being able to say that these exhibitions have been most satisfactory and gratifying. We believe the teachers, without exception, have been faithful and devoted, that most of them have shown eminent qualification and adaptation for their work, and consequently that their schools have been in a high degree prosperous and successful.

We learn that the School Committee, at the commencement of the year, feeling that there existed, in all the schools, too great a laxity of discipline, and that outside of the school house there was, among "the children and youth, an alarming want of correct deportment and good manners, that might be corrected, to some extent, by more strict discipline in the school room,—early endeavored to impress upon the several teachers the importance of this subject, and to this end, enacted a special rule, that teachers shall not only take especial pains to maintain good order in school, but shall also take cognizance of the conduct of pupils in going to and from school; and shall be especially careful to inculcate and enforce the principles of truth, kindness, justice and good morals.

These efforts, we believe, have been attended with good success. Not only has the discipline in our school been greatly improved, but there is a manifest reform among the children and youth generally, in politeness and demeanor, upon the street, at public meetings, at home, and abroad.

We said that our schools have been in a high degree successful. Of course, there are degrees of excellence among them; and at the risk of the charge of invidiousness, we will mention, as having particular claims to commendation for perfect order and respectful behavior, for interested and even excited attention, for prompt and correct recitations, and for excellent proficiency, the High School, by Mr. Monroe, the Grammar School, by Mr. Baxter, the South School, by Miss Hardy, the Central Primary School, by Miss Tufts, and the North Primary School, by Miss Skinner.

We have been conversant with the condition of our schools for the last half century; have seen the "District School" as it was, and we have seen their numbers increase in the ratio of three to one; while, during the same time, the value of school houses, of school furniture and other conveniences, and the amount of annual school appropriations have increased ten to one; and we are proud to believe that the condition and advancement of the pupils have improved in a still greater ratio.

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One to earth for us hath soiled its spell,

Another formed for heaven."

We were much gratified to witness the strong interest that is felt for our schools by the parents and friends of the pupils, as evinced by their overfilling attendances at these exhibitions; for we believe there is nothing so powerful in exciting and animating scholars to acquire or to exhibit useful knowledge as the countenance, sympathy, and approbation of their friends; and nothing, surely, gives so sweet a reward for industry and effort, to both teacher and pupil, as public and private approval.

We were particularly pleased to notice among the interested visitors at several of these exhibitions, one venerable citizen, of more than "thrice score and ten years," who addressed the pupils in earnest strains, and who, while contrasting the scanty opportunities for obtaining learning, which existed in his youth, with the more enlarged privileges of the present day, seemed full of satisfaction and happiness at what he saw and heard around him, and pour'd forth from his overflowing soul, his congratulations and commendations upon committees, teachers,

parents and all, for the present bright condition and prospects of the schools of South Reading.

O noble institution of Common Schools! Parents who may send their children to Mrs. Richards, may rest assured that their moral and intellectual culture will be faithfully and conscientiously attended to by a lady in every respect highly qualified for the discharge of those duties.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December, an excellent number, is for sale at the Woburn Book Store.

## READING.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Representatives of the Bethesda choir made a call upon the pastor and his lady on Thursday evening of last week, and were most cordially received, and had a fine time, I am told. The remainder of the choir, or that portion of them living at considerable distance, unfortunately not receiving the invitation in season, and others being accidentally omitted by the chorister, (although living near by) will, I learn, take an early opportunity to call on their pastor and spend an hour in social converse, a friend having kindly consented to introduce them.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT O. S. M. good naturally asks if there were no "agents" or anything of the kind last week, in Reading. I answer, No! not an "agent."

In relation to the High School, I have only time to say that the result of the examination more than met the anticipations of its most ardent friends, and much of the prejudice before existing against the teacher, has disappeared, like stubble before a raging fire.

TROOPS AGAINST THE MORMONS.—It is reported from Washington that the War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side—one from Oregon, and the other from California.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our reduced size this week prevents the publication of several favors on hand from correspondents. They will be attended to in our next issue.

FINALE OF THE DALTON CASE.—The Dalton Divorce case has been by mutual consent discontinued, and discharged from the docket of the Supreme Court. Will a reconciliation to call on their pastor and spend an hour in social converse, a friend having kindly consented to introduce them?

TO TROOPS AGAINST THE MORMONS.—It is reported from Washington that the War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side—one from Oregon, and the other from California.

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

fancied wrong, or their baser passions of plunder and unceasing cruelty. The malignity of a subtle, acute, semi-civilized race, unrestrained by law, or by natural feelings, brooks only the most ghastly forms. Cowardice possessed of strength never wreaked more horrible sufferings upon its victims, and the bloody and barbarous annals of Indian history show no more blood and barbarous page.

The course of English life in those stations where the worst cruelties and the bitterest sufferings have been inflicted on the unhappy Europeans has been for a long time so peacefully and undisturbed, it has gone on for the most part in such pleasant and easy quiet with such absolute calm and unreserved virtue, as added its bitterness to the overwhelming horrors. It is not in the border settlements, where the inhabitants choose their lot knowing that they are exposed to the incursions of savage enemies—but it is as if on a night in one of the most peaceful of long-settled towns, troops of men, with a sort of civilization that renders them attack worse than that of savages, should be let loose to work their worst will of lust and cruelty. The details are too recent, too horrible, and too broken and irregular, to be presented here.

Although, at the first-sally of the mutineers from Delhi against the force that had at length arrived, a considerable advantage was gained by the Europeans, this advantage was followed up by no decisive blow. The number of troops was too small to attempt an assault against an army of thirty thousand men, each man of whom was a trained soldier. The English force was unprovided with any sufficient siege of batteries. It could do little more than hold its ground, in its encampments for its own defense, and wait for the attacks to be made upon it—attacks which it usually repelled with great loss to the attackers. The month of June is the hottest month in the year at Delhi; the average height of the thermometer being 92°. There, in such weather, the force must sit still, watch the pouring in of reinforcements and supplies to the city which it was too small to invest, and hear from day to day fresh tidings of disaster, and even of victory—tidings of evil which these could scarcely hope of checking until the central point of the mutiny had fallen before the British arms. A position more dispiriting can scarcely be imagined; and to all these causes for despondency were added the incompetency and fatuity of the Indian government, and the procrastination of the home government in the forwarding of the necessary reinforcements.

Delhi has been often besieged, but seldom has a siege ended so that at first sight would have appeared so hopeless as this. The city is strong in its artificial defences, and Nature lends her force to the natural troops within the walls. If they could hold out through the summer, September was likely to be as great a general for them as the famous two upon which the Czar relied in the Crimea. A wall of gray stone, strengthened by the modern science of English engineers, and nearly seven miles in circumference surrounds the city upon three sides, while the fourth is defended by a wide offset of the Jumna, and by a portion of the high, embattled, red stone wall, which almost equals the city wall in strength, and is itself more than a mile in length. Few cities in the East present a more striking aspect from without. Over the battlements of the walls rise the slender minarets and shining domes of the mosques, the pavilions of the towers of the gates, the balustraded roofs of the higher and finer houses, the light foliage of acacias, and the dark curtains of the tall date-palms. It is a new city, two thousand and twenty-six years old. Shah Jahan, its founder, fond of splendor in building, was lavish of expense, and was eager to make his city imperial in appearance as in name. The great mosque that he built here is the noblest and most beautiful in all India. His palace might be set in comparison with that of Aladdin; it was the fulfillment of an Oriental voluntary's dream. All that Eastern taste could devise of beauty, that Eastern avishing could fancy of adoration, or voluptuousness demand of pleasure, was here collected and displayed here. But its day of splendor is past; and now, instead of furnishing a home to a court, which, if wicked, was at least magnificent, it is the abode of demoralized pensioners, who, having lost the reality, return the pride and the vices of power. For years it has been utterly given over to dirt and to decay. Its beautiful halls and chambers, rich with marbles and mosaics, its "Pearl" majid, its delicious gardens, its shady summer-houses, its fountains, and all its walks and pleasure-grounds, are neglected and abused, and occupied by the filthy retainers of an afe court.

The city stands partly on the sandy border of the river, partly on a low range of rocks. With its suburbs it may contain about one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, a little more than half are Hindoos and the remainder nominally Mahometans, in creed. Around the wall stretches a wide, barren, irregular plain, covered, mile after mile, with the ruins of earlier Delhis, and the tombs of the great or the rich men of the mahometan dynasty. There are other such monuments of ruins; and in this respect, as in many others, Delhi—for the Roman Campagna is the only field which in its crown of memories may be compared with it, and the imperial city of India holds in the Mahometan mind much the same place that Rome occupies in that of the Christian."

Since the above was written we have received the gratifying intelligence of the "fall of Delhi," with which our readers are already acquainted. It was assaulted on the morning of September 14th, and the northern part of the city taken. On the 16th the magazine was stormed; and on the 20th the whole city was occupied. The European troops, with that portion of their Indian auxiliaries which are still true to the British standard, the warlike Sikhs and Ghoorkas, after shelling the town and breaking the walls, assaulted the stronghold of the mutineers, and effected the complete capture of Delhi, with a loss of about 600 men and 50 officers.

The capture of Delhi from the hands of the rebel Sepoys, many suppose, will have the effect of speedily trampling out the rebellion. We fear, however, such will not prove to be the case. The Sepoys are as stubborn as they are cruel and malignant; they are congregated in large numbers, and armed for war, at the most important military posts in Oude and the Bengal Presidency, and it will take more than one such defeat to subdue them and arrest their atrocities. Their defeat and vast loss of men and arms at Delhi will of course exercise a great moral and material influence in favor of the British; and as the first blow towards suppressing the revolt has been valiantly struck, and crowned with complete success, other successes, now that large reinforcements have probably arrived from Europe, will doubtless speedily follow, but we believe the entire suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace, security and tranquility in India, is a work which will take more time, and cause a greater waste of treasure and blood, than is now anticipated.

Capt. W. W. Peirce, of Charlestown, has received his appointment as Naval Storekeeper at that station.

For the Middlesex Journal.  
A BRIDAL MELODY.—Inscribed to Mr. and Mrs. Luther G. Riggs.

BY WILLIE EDGAR PABOR.

The marriage of a printer—rare event—generally affords a theme for his poetical friends and brother typos to exercise their genius upon either in the perpetration of a pun or a poem. Here is one of the latter on the marriage of our brother typewriter and sometimes correspondent, Luther G. Riggs, Esq.

They have joined hand in hand;

Side by side the couple stand;

And the future has its promise as the present has its bliss:

They are hopeful, they are strong;

They have joined the marriage throng;

And their lips have met together in the holy bridal kiss.

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They have joined the marriage throng;

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

completed, of Mr. Chas. W. Green, in Greenwood, was entered by breaking a door panel, and a chest of carpenter's tools were taken, valued at about \$100. M.

## STONEHAM.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

A heaven-born host among us hover—  
Peerless band;  
Truth's own signet to discover,  
Unto man.

Behold them! saint, and sage,  
And loved ones dear;  
And those who filled a martyr's page;  
All draw near.

Behold! they come from all the spheres—  
Degrees of heaven;  
Philosophers of old, prophets, seers,  
From the ascending 'seven.'

Each to some loved one speaks of right;  
Oh! heed it;  
They bring us proof, they give us light,  
And make doth need it.

The mystic gate swings back at last—  
Behold the scene;  
Here is all the buried past  
Alive again.

Hark!—Come thy priest-ridden host  
And bow the knee.

Before the true God. Hail not the bigot's  
boast—  
They, yet must see.

Doubter—doubt no more; man is immortal;  
God triumphant;

Heaven is reason, not abnormal;

Built for bigot's comfort."

Stoneham, Dec., '57. E\*\*\*\*\*

## READING.

A Wonderful Sight in Reading.

There has recently been discovered in the Centre Ward of this town, a very wonderful curiosity, I should call it a natural curiosity, if it were not so unnatural. It is a room about twenty feet by thirty, and goes by the name of the Primary School Room. During the last term, this school has had one hundred and twenty-six pupils. Some days there have been one hundred and ten in that room at one time, and the school has but one teacher, and no assistant. I suppose most of the Ward know nothing of this discovery of such a room, and so many scholars for it, for I do not hear anything said about it. The wonder is how they are all got in, and seated or hung up or laid away. The form of the room favors getting them in, for it is long or coffin shaped—a suitable shape considering the effects on the health of the children—and has three doors of entrance. I suppose they pack in at each door, and the 120 who get there first enjoy for the day the advantage of our excellent common school system, and the remaining 16 are left outside to grow up in ignorance till a better chance the next day.—An old stove at one end cooks a part of them, while open windows and an east-wind keep them from dying on the teacher's hands. The whole is a mystery of providence. Our ministers preach about particular providences, but it is a mystery to me how providence gets all these children into that room day after day, and gets them out again without any broken bones. If radical reform and ultraism do not soon lay violent hands on this curiosity in our noble school system, it will probably be open for exhibition to strangers for a small admission fee—the Ward being poor. But it must be done cautiously at first to prevent a "rush," for not more than nine spectators could be accommodated at once—three at each door.

READING O.W.L.

For the Middlesex Journal.

Mr. EDITOR.—

I am informed that a large and spirited meeting was held at Pratt's Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, of those interested in devising some way to spend the coming long winter evenings so that they may afford both instruction and amusement. It was proposed to form a society for debate and declamation, and it is to be hoped they will do so, for something of the kind has long been needed here, and if such a society was organized and properly managed, I doubt not it would meet the hearty co-operation of the citizens generally. I, for one, hope they will persevere; and if they do, success cannot fail to crown their efforts. On the same evening, at Masonic Hall, Cummingsville, was held the first of a series of social entertainments offered by Mr. Amos Cummings, Jr. At these all can come together, of whatever denomination, and by mingling in each other's society for a short season every Wednesday evening will, with mirth, fun, and frolic, drive dull care away. The admission fee is as such to place it within the reach of all—it being "only" twenty-five cents for the series. Let them not want for patronage. Just before the entertainment closed, Mr. Cummings requested all who were acquainted with families in the neighborhood who were likely to come short of that which constitutes a Thanksgiving dinner to let him know, and he would see that they were provided for. Accordingly, on Thursday morning, over one hundred chickens were sent to gladden the hearts and make cheerful the homes of many. The Lord loveth and will bless a cheerful giver. I am also told that Mr. Ira Gray, in accordance with his usual custom at Thanksgiving, distributed over a hundred weight among his poorer friends, thus fulfilling the command to "love thy neighbor as thyself."

On Thanksgiving day, a union service of the three churches was held in the Old South Church, the Rev. W. H. Wilcox and Rev. E. K. Fuller participating in the preliminary exercises. A sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Barrows, upon the irreverence of the times, which was very appropriate and very interesting.

In the evening the Bethesda vestry was crowded to overflowing to see the wonder—a magic lantern—which Mr. Wilcox had procured to amuse the young. Friday evening was appropriated for the same purpose.—Much credit is due to Mr. Wilcox and his brother for their most interesting explanations.

Last Sabbath the Bethesda pulpit was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Wilcox of Lawrence;

and the Old South by the Rev. Mr. Johnson of South Reading.

The re-union, on Wednesday eve of this week, at the chapel, was a brilliant affair, an invitation having been extended to all to come and take tea. Many were present, for such an invitation, coming in these hard times, is not to be winked at. The Bethesda held their circle at the house of Mr. Joseph Pratt, and, notwithstanding the distance was great, a large number was present. Suffice it to say, that the exercises being varied, all had a good time.

A grand ball was given on Thanksgiving evening at Lyceum Hall, by the Old Assembly, and a happy time they had, tripping upon the light fantastic toe.

The turkey shoot, at the Barnard place, North Reading, during the day, was a treat to our sportsmen of which they gladly availed themselves.

Since my last, the court has held its session, Chief Justice Richardson presiding, at which several cases met with a prompt disposal.

But, Mr. Editor, I am occupying too much of your time and space, and presuming too much upon the patience of your readers. The course has been reduced to

Price of Tickets Reduced.

As an inducement to those of our citizens who have not yet purchased tickets for the Lyceum Course of Lectures, and as a set-off against the present "hard times" and scarcity of money, the price of tickets to the doors will be opened at 6<sup>o</sup>'clock, the lecture will commence at 7<sup>o</sup>'clock.

TRUMAN RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, December 5, 1857.

## Special Notices.

### A. C. RICHARDSON.

The "Nigara Engine Company" tender their sincere thanks to "Star's" ex-Owner's for that beautiful 5<sup>o</sup> and those cylinder caps presented to them on the 17th ult.

For order of the Company,

G. H. HOVEY, Clerk, pro tem.

### WOBURN LYCEUM.

The 5<sup>o</sup> lecture before the Woburn Lyceum will be delivered by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, on Concord, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, 1857.

Tickets can be obtained at the usual places in Woburn, and at the door on the evening of the lecture also at the store of Josiah Hovey, Winchester; and E. T. Whiting, Stoneham.

The doors will be opened at 6<sup>o</sup>'clock, the lecture will commence at 7<sup>o</sup>'clock.

TRUMAN RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, December 5, 1857.

## LYCEUM LECTURES.

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TRUMAN RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, Nov. 28, 1857.

## WOBURN ACADEMY.

The Winter Term of this institution will open Monday, Nov. 30th, under the charge of John J. Ladd, A. M., Principal.

Instruction will be given in pencil drawing, and oil painting, if desired, by an eminent artist from Boston.

Tuition, Common English, \$6.50.

Classics each, (extra).....1.00.

Tuition strictly in advance.

E. CUTTER, Sec. Board Trustees.

Woburn, Nov. 28th.—2w.

## PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD.

Two or three young ladies, from the age of ten to twenty years, can be accommodated with board, tuition and French and English studies, also instruction in the Piano. Special care will be given to the manners and conversation as well as to music and happiness.

By order of the Committee,

T. RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, Nov. 27.—tf.

## MARRIED.

IN Woburn, Nov. 28, 1857, by Rev. Mr. Barrows, W. S. STEPHENS, Esq., of Woburn, to Miss ABBIE L. EVERETT, of Woburn.

Mr. J. F. WADDE, to SARAH USHER, both of Woburn.

Mr. J. F. WADDE, to SARAH USHER, both of Woburn, Nov. 14, by Rev. L. CARNELL, Mr. JOHN J. WADDE, to CATHERINE C. NEAL, both of Woburn.

In Melrose, Nov. 24, by Rev. J. A. SMITH, assisted by Rev. E. G. Brack, Mr. HENRY F. MUNROE, Principal of the High School in South Reading, to Miss MARY THOMAS, of Lowell.

For references, and particulars, address,

Mrs. A. M. RICHARDS,

Malden, Nov. 27.—tf.

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By order of the Committee,

T. RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, Nov. 27.—tf.

## DIED.

IN Springfield, Nov. 24, Mr. CYRUS RICHARDSON, son of Deacon Stephen Richardson, of Woburn, aged 35 years.

Mr. Richardson became a member of the First Church of Woburn, at the age of sixteen, and up to the time of his death he was respected by all who knew him as a just and honorable man, a consistent and reliable Christian. Having held for many years a position of trust and responsibility, he was a man of great firmness of principle, soundness of judgment, and incorruptible integrity. While his immediate family may comfort themselves in their affliction by the remembrance of the faith and enthusiasm with which he received the summons of death, they will have many others to sympathize with them in mourning the loss of a just and faithful man.

In Woburn, Nov. 24, Mrs. LUCY OYSTEAD, aged 50 years.

In Woburn, Nov. 24, Mr. SAMUEL BARNES, aged 22 years.

In Woburn, Dec. 2, Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, aged 22 years.

## To Correspondents.

If "ST. CLAIR" will always furnish us with as good a letter as appears in the Reading department this week, he need be under no apprehension about occupying "too much of our time and space, or presuming too much upon the patience of our readers."

O. S. M.—"South Reading, will perceive that the excellent communication from "E." in last week's Journal, gives a full and extended account of the School examinations in S. R.

J. F.—"Would it not be well to wait awhile? It is hard telling yet whose name may come up for the office.

PHIL.—"Your letter lacks the essential elements of due language and common courtesy to those you address; it has therefore been consigned to the rubbish heap.

NEW PROVISION STORE!

By subscribing for your local newspaper. In matters of every-day-life you will receive in return four-fold the amount of subscriptions before half the year has expired. By taking the JOURNAL you will "bring a joy into your household," secure to yourself, and to your family if you have one, a vast amount of useful and interesting information and amusement.

You will also be aiding to the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of the community. Many of our contemporaries have recently said that the JOURNAL is the best weekly paper published in Middlesex County, and one of the best local papers in the State. We thank them for their good opinion, and respectfully invite you, reader, to help in extending the sphere of its usefulness. Proceeding on your own subscription, and that of such of your friends as may wish to avail themselves of our efforts to provide a first class local newspaper.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the JOURNAL renders it as an advertising medium. It is read and preserved by the best families of Woburn and surrounding towns, among which it circulates to an extent enjoyed by no other paper. It is not excelled, if equalled, in pictorial appearance by any publication in Middlesex County. By preserving uniformly in arrangement equal prominence is obtained by all.

JOB PRINTING.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the prompt execution of all kinds of

JOB PRINTING.

The variety of new and handsome type with which our office is supplied is very extensive; our presses are new and fast; our workmen experienced and skillful. We have therefore every facility for doing all kinds of work, quick, neat and cheap.

Orders left at our office, or sent through our agents, will be promptly attended to, and the prices will be as low as can be found elsewhere.

Orders solicited.

Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notice at the office when they fail to receive their paper regularly, or change their place of residence, so that we may give notice to our carriers.

OLD NEWSPAPERS for sale by the hundred at the Woburn Book Store.

## PAPER HANGINGS!! PAPER HANGINGS!! BORDERINGS, &c.

FOR SALE at Prices to suit the times, at the Woburn Book Store.

## BLANK BOOKS

AND Fine Stationery of all kinds, at the lowest cash prices, at the Woburn Book Store.

JOHN J. PIPPY.

Woburn, Nov. 21.—3w.

## THE PLACE

TO get your Printing done well and cheap is at

the JOURNAL Office, Main street, Woburn.

Call and see.

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JOHN J. PIPPY.

Woburn, Nov. 14.—tf.

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Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,

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Lyceum Hall, ..... Winchester.

Great care will be used in the selection of pure and tested Medicines and Chemicals, and none will be kept.

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Woburn, Nov. 14.—tf.

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Goods delivered promptly at any part of the town.

A share of public patronage respectively selected.





# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## The Journal.

WOBURN:  
Saturday Morning, Dec. 12, 1857.

### COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR.

By subscribing for your local newspaper, in matters of every-day-life you will receive in return from the author of each article, a sum that will be paid to the poor in the year in which it is published.

By sending us your own subscription, and that of such of your friends as may wish to avail themselves of our efforts to provide a first class local newspaper.

Subscribers who wish to commence with the new year will receive the back numbers for November and December gratis.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and interesting columns of the Journal render it a valuable advertising medium. It is read and preserved by the best families of Woburn and surrounding towns, among whom it circulates to an extent enjoyed by no other paper. It is not exceeded in pictorial appearance by any paper published in Middlesex County. By preserving uniformity in arrangement equal prominence is obtained by all advertisers. Our terms of advertising are moderate.

### JOB PRINTING.

We would call the attention of our readers to our services for the prompt execution of all kinds of Job Printing. Our office is supplied with every extensive type and every kind of paper, and we are prepared to execute every kind of work, quick, neat and cheap. Orders left at our office, or sent through our agents will be promptly attended to, and the prices will be as low as can be found elsewhere. Orders solicited.

Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notices at the office when they fail to receive their paper regularly, or change their place of residence, so that we may give notice to our carriers.

### The Good Citizen.

It is an old saying that it takes all kinds of people to make society—good, bad and indifferent. It is true that every community is made up of such people, though we shall not stop to enquire whether they are all really necessary. There are nooks and corners, dark places and dirty places, and kinds of business fit only to be carried on in them, and there are those who were, seemingly, designed to occupy these very places. There can be but little doubt, however, that the world is not benefited by the bad and the indifferent, and would probably be none the worse if were they to become transformed into industrious and good citizens.

Selishness and avarice—an eager desire to secure as much as possible of this world's goods, regardless of the means, or the consequences to others—is too prominent a characteristic in the great world of business. This principle is not confined to a few who have, by over-reaching and falsehood, succeeded in fastening their gripes upon abundant wealth. It is of general application, though there are exceptions in every community, bright and shining examples of good citizens and good men actuated by higher principles and motives than the simple accumulation of wealth. While they are laboring in their chosen walks of business with shrewdness and far-seeing judgment, they are not forgetful of the many ways whereby they may be able to benefit society with the wealth they are accumulating. Their hearts are large, and their benevolence expansive. Whatever promises to be of public utility, or to promote the good of their fellow-citizens physically, morally, or intellectually, they deem worthy their attention and aid. But it is not by means of great enterprises alone, where the name of him who gives his tens of thousands to endow some munificent charity is blazoned forth, that the good citizen becomes best known. There are ten thousand things essential to the highest prosperity and happiness of every community, that will, and must be wanted, unless the public spirited, the generous hearted men of abundant means, step forward, and by personal influence and assistance secure whatever the public welfare demands. By inducing others to act in the right time and manner, they prove themselves good citizens and conservators of the best interests of society not less than by whatever material aid they themselves may contribute. The means of education, whatever they may be, possess peculiar interest and importance in the estimation of all good citizens. With minds enlarged and liberalized, they are ready to contribute whatever is necessary to secure the highest efficiency of the common school. The public lecture, now so generally adopted as a means of instruction, not in the more abstruse subjects, but upon themes of common interest, receives their hearty approbation and support. To be sure the instructor for the hour may lack the eloquence of a Webster, the profound learning and classic elegance of an Everett, the fire of a Choate, or the indescribability of a Beecher, yet he can hardly fail to bring forward something that shall serve as food for thought and aliment for the mind. When the good citizen has received the best that the market affords, he is not so unreasonable as to grumble because the entertainment was not better. He will even ask himself sometimes whether the fault was wholly in the speaker, or partly in himself that he felt so little interest in the lecture. It is usually those who are the poorest fed at home that are the most difficult at the public table. So in intellectual matters, most true it is, that "shallow dragoons intoxicate the brain, while drinking largely soobs us again."

The good citizen knows full well the pulpit's influence for good or ill, upon the moral character of every community. He respects and honors the faithful minister of the gospel, and seeks rather to augment than to diminish his influence, and cheerfully contributes to his support.

The good citizen is not a grumbler or growler, a fault-finder with everybody, and every thing not done under the direction of his own judgment, or in accordance with his own asked opinion. He feels an honest pride

in the prosperity of the town in which he has fixed his home. His reputation is dear to him. He loves to trace the history of her bright names that shed a luster upon the pages of our country's history, and would secure for her, in the future, no less honor than has crowned the past. He is ready to encourage home enterprise, and to patronize the worthy trader in his own town, provided no attempt is made to extort from him exorbitant prices. If in trade himself, he is willing to sell at a fair profit, with no desire or expectation of retiring with a competence, gathered in a few years from the hard-earned wages of the worthy laborer. He is ever the friend of the sons of want, yet does not always bestow money upon all who ask. Far better he believes it to be to aid the poor man in helping himself, than always to bestow charity. From his door the hungry depart, and the cold are made warm and clothed, the desponding cheered and comforted. His name is blessed by all who know him, and the happiness which arises from the consciousness of endeavoring to do good as he has opportunity, an ever present reward.

Woburn has some bright names, some good citizens. Would that she had many more—that all within the borders of this time-honored town were justly entitled to this honorable appellation. Were the spirit of selfishness and the inordinate desire for gain exercised and forever shut out, happy would be the consequences. Some who have, probably, never known the real enjoyment springing from the performance of a truly benevolent act, would experience a happiness no less satisfying than new, in the consciousness of good performed, and in the blessings sought upon their heads by the worthy and good.

### Resumption of Business.

It is gratifying to learn that most of our tanneries and shoe manufactories are resuming and extending business. A. Thompson & Co. now give employment to their usual number of hands, working eight hours per day, and putting into the vats 300 hides per week. J. B. Winn & Co.; Alley, Choate & Cummings; Nichols, Winn & Co.; Blake & Tidd, and other firms we presume, are also extending their business and giving employment to nearly their usual number of carriers. With our shoe firms we learn that the revival of business is equally pleasing. Grammer & Brother, although they have given constant employment to their workmen during the recent panic, are now "decidedly busy," so much so that their shop resounded with the tap of the hammer during the whole of Thanksgiving Day, which their hands devoted to work in order to meet the demand for the first-rate shoes they manufacture, which good judges say, are of very superior make and quality. The shoe manufactories of Messrs. John Flanders, J. D. Tidd & Son, F. K. Cragin, Moses A. Tyler, and others, are, we are informed, all increasing their business.

From present appearances it is safe to predict that before many days a brisk business will be carried on in all, or nearly all, our shoe and leather factories. The "panic" has given some of our mechanics a holiday time extending over two or three months; it has also given them and their employers an experience which it is to be hoped, they will profit by. After having done its worst, it has at last reached the turning point, and from all quarters we hear of a general improvement and resumption of business. The perplexing trials and commercial ruin that has been wrought during the past three months, ought to teach everybody that has suffered, and very few have escaped, severe lessons of prudence and economy. Let us teach such teachings, and not again run recklessly into the extravagances and wild speculations of the past.

### R. W. Emerson's Lecture

Was, to say the least of it, Emersonian, and to those who know the man and his methods, that is saying much. No one knew, of course, what he was going to say until he had said it. Nothing could be anticipated. There was no especial theme advertised and laid out into form and symmetry, with its points and propositions, its statement and demonstration. His thoughts seemed to well up from some deep fountain, which, to be sure, were gurgling and broken in their delivery, but sparkled with beauty as they were poured out on the audience around him. Mr. Emerson is so peculiar in his modes of expression, so quaint in his utterance of thought, so seemingly oracular in his sententiousness, that it is not surprising he is not followed by the multitude. In fact it may be reasonably believed that he does not care for its applause. He seems to lack sympathy with the common mind; he does not level his utterance to its immediate apprehension. He rather seeks to strike out great thoughts in novel forms, and requires men to come and study him, and apply their thinking faculties to find him out. He has great admirers, and they are among the foremost scholars and thinkers of the age. His true place as a Lecturer is among a circle of his students and friends, those who know and feel the key note of his genius; they do not look for a sober development of consecutive ideas, but watch and wait for single massive thoughts, each one of which fills the mind with delight or overpowers it with awe. Still it will be found that Mr. Emerson does not write without a purpose, nor are his thoughts so solitary as they would appear to be. If, as Polonius says of Hamlet, he has "madness," there is certainly "method in it."

The drift of the Lecture on Tuesday evening seemed to be to awaken an attention to the study and love of nature. If we could sit down now and read over what he said, we should find much that would strike us with its originality and detain us with its beauty; we should be likely to fall in with the sentiment of the opening lines of the *Thanatos*—

"To him who in the love of nature  
Holds communion with her visible form  
She speaks a various language."

How finely were we introduced to the great naturalist Linnaeus, and heard him tell of his walks and rambles about Upsal, and how he taught the people how to preserve their timber from rot and their cattle from poison. What a picture we had of New England climate, with its cool and delicious October, its arctic inclemency in winter, which nothing but anathrae can properly temper, its calm and

perfect days of early summer when it is truly a luxury to live, and its yellow weeks of blazing July, that ripens the grains and fruits with tropical rapidity.

How strange was the idea that man is still a nomad, taking in the summer from the highlands to the sea, or from the plains to the mountains, as the birds migrate to the north or south. And what power he gave to the mountains and the sea to mould the characters of men, declaring them to be the nurseries of republics—and the generators of liberty. With what a vitality he charged the atmosphere, making it furnish nineteen twentieths of the stout trunks, the broad limbs and the ample foliage of the great forests. How temptingly were the old orchards filled with golden apples, whose juices were more various than the skill of confectioners could rival.

How quaintly he spoke of the walkers, the peripatetics of nature, who get ruddiness from the bounding blood, and nourishment from the bounding panorama and the vivifying air. Our companions in our walks should be artists and naturalists; the first to discover and reveal to us beauties which escape the common eye, and the others to describe the countless varieties of tree and shrub and flower, that environ the path we tread; but both know how to be silent as well as to talk. Those who have a ready exclamation of their admiration for nature, may be set down as heartless deceivers.

How true was the remark that mad people are not dwellers in our hospitals alone, but are plenty in our cities and towns, following after soirees and theatres, and haunting the marts of trade, eager for bargains at 6 per cent, or from that to cent per cent. The microscope, he said, revealed nothing new to man. The types of the unseen are found in the visible; nor did the telescope enlarge the boundaries of the imagination, for in its highest range this faculty embraced infinity.

Nature works by fixed laws, from these she never swerves. Man is the end of her labors. All types culminate in him. The turtle's egg, and the saurian's tooth are germs of man. From the lowest forms of existence the highest can be predicted. To study and know these works is a religious duty, and the most exalted culture that man can attain.

### Woburn Relief Society.

This excellent charitable institution—now in the second year of its operation—has, in a quiet and unpretending way, done much good by the judicious and seasonable distribution of its charities among the poor of our town. Some three weeks since, at the close of one of the Lyceum lectures, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs of the society. The Report, which we print below, was made last Tuesday evening by G. M. Champney, Esq., and was unanimously adopted:—

#### REPORT.

All present may not be aware that a Committee was appointed after the Lecture two weeks ago, to make inquiries into the condition and doings of the Relief Association, organized last year; the officers or agents of the association having asked for such an examination.

The Committee chosen for that purpose had interviews with these gentlemen: Mr. D. F. Eager, Mr. J. W. Hammond, and after careful inquiries and a free interchange of opinions, are satisfied that the organization has been a decided success. It did not get into operation until the winter was somewhat advanced; but the funds raised were found to be of essential service in meeting the wants of the more inclement part of the season; and, in the judgment of your Committee, were distributed in the most judicious manner. The almoners of the fund have given an appeal for relief their personal interests, and made themselves acquainted with the necessities of each case before dispensing their charities.

The Committee believe the association should be reorganized and continued, and among others for the following reasons:—It takes the dispensation of the charities of life from the narrow sphere of sects and cliques, to the broader and more catholic one of the whole community. Again, in this way it gives an opportunity for all to become contributors to charitable funds, and to receive such funds as are given, and called upon by the officers of such an association will make an accurate equal to the wants of the poor, and be by no means an onerous burden upon any, the distributing agents of the funds, when faithful to their trusts, have the best means of ascertaining the real need of those who apply for assistance, and are also in the way of becoming acquainted with the necessities of many, who, from various notions, and frequently those of the most delicate and specific character, are unwilling to seek for relief. Besides this, it will help some one who has "nothing to do."

THE ANCIENT GAME OF FOOT-BALL.—A match at this time-honored game will be played on the afternoon of Wednesday next, beginning at four o'clock, between fourteen members of Warren Academy and an equal number of pupils of the High School. The place selected is a large field near the Mishawum House.

The pupils of the High School are the challenged party.

LOST THE KEY.—The children of the Intermediate School on Academy Hill had their vacation lengthened half a day on Monday last, in consequence of the loss of the school house key. The key was found however in time for the scholars to resume the pursuit of knowledge in the afternoon.

THE WALKS ON THE COMMON.—Would it not be well for the Selectmen to attend to the walks on the common? They are muddy, and need some good gravel spread upon them. Men can be hired to haul gravel considerably cheaper now than next spring, and the comfort of our citizens, and the children in particular, would be greatly increased by attention to this matter. Besides this, it will help some one who has "nothing to do."

STOLEN PUMP RECOVERED.—One day last week Mr. D. F. Eager found, upon the town meadow, one of the metal pumps stolen some weeks ago from the pump factory of Mr. J. M. Ash. A search over the meadow and vicinity for more of the stolen property was unsuccessful.

### New Publications.

The London Quarterly Review for October has come to hand from the American publishers. It contains eight articles entitled as follows: 1. Cornwall. 2. Tom Brown's School Days. 3. Communication with India. 4. Venetian Embassy at the Court of James I. 5. A Voyage to Iceland, &c. 6. The Parish Priest. 7. George Stephenson and Railway Locomotion. 8. Indian Mutiny. The whole making one of the best numbers of this excellent Quarterly that has ever fallen under our notice.

Graham's Illustrated Magazine.—Since Mr. Charles G. Leland has had the management of "Graham's" it has become more and more attractive every month, until now it has reached the acme of perfection in the January number for 1858. All who wish to have a handsome, well-illustrated, good, readable, rich, rare and racy ladies' magazine in their families, should subscribe for Graham's.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine.—Peterson commences the year most promisingly, with an excellent number for January. It is a good periodical at a low price.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—In the contents of this popular periodical—both literary and artistic—there is much good taste and talent displayed. We have no hesitation in recommending it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Lacerations of flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rasher excoriation, and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for availing the texture of the breast. As it is good for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumors, and all serofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels, coextensive with the range of civilization.

Your committee then, as a part of the duty with which they were charged, would recommend, as the agents of the relief fund for the ensuing year, Messrs. G. R. Gage, J. W. Hammond, Abijah Thompson, Horace Collmore, John Cummings, Jr., Bowen Buckman, and G. M. Champney; and would nominate as solicitors of funds the same ladies who so generously and efficiently performed that service the year past—viz. Mrs. J. E. Loring, Mrs. Mrs. Dyer Hill, Mrs. Susan Winship, Mrs. Stephen Dow, Mrs. Timothy Winn, Mrs. Darius Harvey, Mrs. A. Remond, Mrs. Thomas Richardson, Mrs. John D. Tidd, Mrs. J. M. Masters, Miss Marcia Winn, Miss Lydia M. Wiley, Miss Amelia Andrews.

Before closing their report, the committee would suggest that contributions of clothing, boots and shoes etc., either new or partially worn, can be used to good advantage in helping the winter clothing. It is believed that there are now seven families whose children are insufficiently clothed; especially are they deficient in garments which give them that appearance that is expected in the school house or the church. Mr. Gage has very kindly offered to appropriate a part of a day in each week to the examination and re-fitting of any articles of clothing that may be furnished him.

It cannot be doubted that the wardrobes of many of our people, both men and women, contain many articles which are derived without trenching upon the most fashionable part of it, or diminishing it in its essential value. They had this year better send this surplus to the relief association, and let the traffickers in fancy glass ware and trinkets wait until the next accumulation.

Some articles of this description were furnished last year, and it is reported that they were of essential service in giving comfort to many.

The depot for these contributions will be at the store of Mr. G. R. Gage.

PROFESSOR FOWLER.—The lecture before the Lyceum on Tuesday next, is to be delivered by Professor Henry Fowler of Rochester, N. Y. His subject is "The Labor of Hands, Heads and Hearts, or Live and Let Live." A correspondent of the Albany Journal, who heard this lecture before the State Teachers' Association, says—"It was replete with original thought, sound rhetoric, and classical taste. The subject was happily chosen, and was listened to with intense interest. There was a blinding of high inspiration, poet's elegance of style, and earnest common sense, not often presented in one discourse." The speaker indulged in a few chaste witcisms upon the fashions and follies of the day. He spoke of the golden future, when the domination of mind over matter shall be complete, and the universal activity shall no longer be man's bane, but his blessing, and the primal Eden shall again bloom, the habitation of humanity. 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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

supported by branching air tubes which serve as rib-bones. He cannot afford time to spread his wings preparatory to flight. He is off about his business in the twinkling of an eye. What a specimen of activity that says to all drones: I'll set the world on fire while you are lighting your match. A fly will move across a room forty feet broad in a second, to do which it has to beat the air several hundred times with its wings. So active an animal must finish his work in season to have plenty of time for rest. But where does he rest? On the plaster over-head. His feet are furnished with claws shaped somewhat like the iron hooks used by merchants to draw up casks, and when these are hooked on to the plaster over-head he can take a nap very securely without any danger of falling. The soles of his feet are rough sponges which enable him to walk easily on a perpendicular glass surface. Even a fly's foot is an admirable contrivance. But look at his head. There are about eight thousand eyes, or lenses of eyes, so it can see an object in various directions without turning its head. Truly, one may say,

"So in nice points of sight, a fly  
Sees better feet than I."

And now, if any reader wishes to look at novelties, let him open his eyes and they may present themselves in every direction; and if he should live to the age of Methuselah he will not have finished perusing the first chapter of wonders.

South Reading, Dec., 1857. J. E.

LOCAL.—The South Reading Lyceum, according to previous arrangement, was opened last week on Thursday evening, by a poem from Rev. John Pierpont—subject "Progress." The speaker undoubtedly uttered his own sentiments, from some of which many will claim a right to differ.

On Dec. 17th a lecture is announced from Rev. Mr. Alger of Boston.

MONDAY, Nov. 27th, the shoe manufacturer of A. N. and A. G. Sweetser was again broken open, and a small amount, say \$30 worth of stock and shoes, carried off. The entrance was effected through a window, probably between half-past seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and the evidence is that more extensive depredations were prevented by the rogues becoming frightened.

There are already signs of day-break in the business horizon. Encouragements increase to the unemployed that their labor will soon be demanded. Some of our shoe-makers have shown themselves equal to the emergency by purchasing wood-land and turning their attention to "chopping." Some can always find enough to do, and will manage it to get a living; others need a good chance brought to their doors.

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

Mr. Editor:—I have observed at the religious exercises of some churches, that the congregation rises while the choir are singing the first time. Would it not be an improvement to have them sit during the first singing, and rise at the second? Many of them walk some distance, and it is quite a tax upon them to stand so long so soon after entering church; and, should they stand during the second time of singing, would they not be more likely to keep awake during sermon time than they would if they sat and were sung to sleep before?

South Reading, Dec. 10, '57.

WINTER GOODS.—I would call the attention of the readers of the Journal to Mr. Edward Mansfield's extensive assortment of new winter goods, consisting of all the varieties usually kept in English goods stores, of the latest fashions and most improved styles, with prices adapted to the hard times. Mr. M. is personally too well known to most of your readers to need any commendation of mine, but I would recommend to all who wish to purchase goods, to call at his place of business before purchasing.

CITIZEN.

READING.

The "reunion" had a gay time at the "Old South Chapel," on Wednesday evening of last week. A public invitation was extended to all the society to be present in the evening, (the ladies meeting in the afternoon, as is their usual custom,) the gentlemen to come punctually at seven o'clock. At the appointed hour about two hundred were assembled to enjoy the festivities of the occasion. Your humble correspondent having received an invitation to be present, readily accepted the same, and now takes his pen to note progress. At half-past seven, the tables evidently groaning under the heavy load placed upon them by the ladies, the bell rang, calling to order. The Pastor invoked the Divine blessing, after which commenced an attack on the good things provided, which occupied about half an hour before anything like justice could be done them. Having disposed of the tables and the abundance left thereon, all seemed to enjoy themselves to a high degree in various ways. Music, of course, came in for a share, and took a prominent part in the exercises. Several glees were sung, and were received with applause. Among the distinguished gentlemen present I may mention H. N. Cate, Esq., our excellent postmaster, who, by his party form, lent "entertainment to the view." May he long hold the office he now occupies to the acceptance of our people. Next, Father Johnson, as he is familiarly called, now in his eighty-ninth year, with his mental faculties apparently as keen as in the days of his youth. As an instance of this, I will mention a little incident that occurred during the evening. One of our esteemed physicians entered into conversation with him, when the following colloquy ensued. "I suppose," said the doctor, "that people did not die off when you was a boy, so young as they do now-a-days—so many of them." "No," replied the old veteran, "and I can tell you the reason." "Well, what was it?" asked the doctor. "Well, it was because people in those days did not have the Doctor come to see them, more than twice during their life." It was really pleasant to talk with the old gentleman, and hear him recount the scenes and events of his earlier years. May his last days be his best days, and the fruits of a life well spent be his eternal reward. At half-past nine the Pastor called to order, and closed the exercises of the evening with an appropriate prayer.

Your correspondent, "Reading Owl."

pitched into one of our schoolrooms in right good earnest last week, and seemed to mean just what he said; but I think a better state of things might be obtained if children were not allowed to enter the schools at such early ages. A child, in my opinion, should not frequent the schoolroom until seven years old, and at fifteen will be the better scholar.

Business is beginning to wear a more cheerful aspect, as many who were out of work a short time ago, readily find employment now.

Burglars made an attempt to enter the shoe store of A. R. Parlan on the night of Nov. 28th, but were disturbed in their operations by the watchman soon after commencing, and made their exit in such haste that they left their key in the door.

Reading, Dec. 10th.

## Special Notices.

### PAPER DOLLS

— AND —

### PAPER FURNITURE!

Cinderella, or the Glass Slipper.

The American Lady.

The Bride.

Little Emma.

Little Mary.

Emma.

Parlor, Drawing-Room, and Chamber sets of Paper Furniture.

A full supply of every article pertaining to this elegant home amusement for children will be found at the Woburn Book Store.

ALSO

The new GAMES entitled—

Slavery and Freedom.

Game of Quizzes.

Speculation, Yankee Pedlar.

All excellent for Winter evenings amusements.

For sale at lowest prices at the Woburn Book Store.

### WOBURN LYCEUM.

The sixth lecture before the Woburn Lyceum will be given by Dr. Henry Fowler, of Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th.

57 Tickets can be obtained at the usual places in Woburn, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

Entrance was effected through a window, probably between half-past seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and the evidence is that more extensive depredations were prevented by the rogues becoming frightened.

TRUMAN RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, Dec. 12, 1857.

### LYCEUM LECTURES.

#### Price of Tickets Reduced.

As an inducement to those of our citizens who have not yet purchased tickets for the Lyceum Course of Lectures, and as a set-off against the present "hard times" and scarcity of money, the price of tickets to the course will be reduced to

FIFTY CENTS EACH,

thus giving ALL an opportunity to enjoy the entertainment and instruction afforded by these lectures.

By order of the Committee,

T. RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, Nov. 29, 1857.

### Private Tuition and Board.

Two or three young ladies, from the age of ten to twenty years, can be accommodated with board, tuition in French and English studies, and also instruction on the Piano. Special care will be given to the manners and conversation as well as amusement and happiness. Terms including the above, per quarter, \$40.

For references, and particulars, address,

Mrs. A. M. RICHARDS,

Woburn, Nov. 27—4.

Malden, Mass.

Ladies, Read!—DR. BLISS' advertisements of the week, to be found in every publication. Every lady, especially the young ladies, should read it intently, for in it will be found that which will be of interest to every one of you; for it treats upon a subject that every lady, who makes personal appearance and distinction, is deeply interested in—*52*.

### MARRIED.

In Swampscott, Nov. 26, MRS. ALDO THOMPSON, of Miss HANNAH R. BRADFORD.

In Boston, 9th inst., by Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, of Roxbury, to Miss RICHARD, daughter of BENJ. B. SWINSTON, Esq., of this town.

And sold by Dr. J. C. AYER,

PRactical and Analytical CHEMIST,

LOWELL, MASS.

AND SOLD BY

Benj. W. CONANT, Agent for Woburn; A. H. Ramsay, Cambridge; J. Burnett, Boston, and all Druggists everywhere.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

WOBURN, MASS.

AND SOLD BY

Dr. J. C. AYER,

PRactical and Analytical CHEMIST,

LOWELL, MASS.

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LOWELL, MASS.

AND SOLD BY

Dr. J. C. A



## Middlesex Journal.

JOHN J. PIPPY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—Main Street, Woburn, entrance at the Woburn Book Store.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and the paper will be open to the payment; and any person wishing his paper discontinued, must give notice thereof at the expiration of the term, whether previous notice has been given or not.

### Rates of Advertising:

One square, (fourteen lines) one insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Half a square, (seven lines) one insertion, 75 cents; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. One square per year \$1.00; six months, \$7.50; three months, \$4.50; one month, \$2.00; less than half a square charged as half a square; and more than half a square charged as a square. Single insertion, 20 cents; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents. Double insertion, 20 cents for each insertion. All advertisements, not inserted marginally on the copy, will be inserted extra, excepted out, and charged accordingly. Every advertisement payable quarterly; transient advertisements in advance.

### Agents:

NORTH WOBURN—Mr. MICHAEL WENT & CO.  
STONEHAM—Mr. E. T. WHITTER.  
READING—Mr. THOMAS REED.  
WINCHESTER—Mr. J. M. MCLEOD.

WOBURN—Mr. JOSIAH HOYT.  
S. PETTINGILL & CO., Boston and New York;  
V. B. PALMER, Boston, New York and Philadelphia; and JOHN BURRILL, Boston, are duly empowered to receive and pay all subscriptions for the JOURNAL at the rates required by us.

**BOSTON AND LOWELL**  
AND NASHUA AND LOWELL R. R.  
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 16th, 1857,  
Woburn, Mass., Concord and Upper Railroads,  
7.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Nashua, 7.30, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 9.00 p. m.

Woburn, 7.30, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 9.00 p. m.

North Woburn, 7.30, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 9.00 p. m.

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

The Journal.

WO BURN:  
Saturday Morning, Dec. 19, 1857.

COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR.

By subscribing to our local newspaper, in matters of every-day-life you will receive in return four-fold the amount of subscription before half the year has expired. By taking the JOURNAL you will bring a joy into your household, secure to yourself, and to your family if you have one, a vast amount of profitable instruction, information and amusement. You will also be aiding to sustain an enterprise in your midst which, it is admitted, largely contributes to the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of the community. Many of our contemporaries have recently said that the JOURNAL is the best weekly paper published in Middlesex County, and one of the best local papers in the State. We thank them for their good opinion, and respectfully invite you, reader, to help in extending the sphere of its usefulness by sealing us your own subscription and that of such of your friends as may wish to avail themselves of our efforts to provide a first class local newspaper.

Subscribers who wish to commence with the new year will receive the back numbers for November and December gratis.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

renders it valuable as an advertising medium. It is good and preserved by the best families of Woburn and surrounding towns, among whom it circulates to an extent enjoyed by no other paper. It is not excelled, if equalled, in typographical appearance by any paper published in Middlesex County. By preserving uniformity in arrangement equal prominence is obtained by all advertisers. Our terms of advertising are moderate.

## JOB PRINTING.

We would call the general attention of our readers to our facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Job printing. The variety of new and handsome types with which our office is supplied is very extensive; our presses are new and fast; our workmen experienced and skillful. We therefore every facility for doing all kinds of work, quick, neat and cheap. Orders left at our office, or sent through our agents, will be promptly attended to, and the prices will be as low as can be found elsewhere. Orders solicited.

## CHRISTMAS.

Among the festive days in the calendar of the Christian world, Christmas stands prominent. It is a day set apart especially in commemoration of our Saviour's birth. The time originally observed in the East was the sixth of January, but it was afterwards changed to the 25th of December — the day on which occurred the old Roman feast in honor of the birth of Sol, the Sun—and we have, consequently, in the establishment of Christmas, a commingling of the ancient heathen mythology with Christianity. This day is particularly observed, at the present time, by the Episcopal church, and in their service Christmas eve is a time of peculiar and special interest. It is a beautiful arrangement, derived from days of yore, that this festival, which commemorates the announcement of the religion of peace and love, has been made the season for the gathering together of family connexions, and drawing closer again the bands of kindred hearts, which the cares and pleasures and sorrows of the world are continually operating to cast loose; of calling back the children of a family, who have launched forth in life, and wandered widely asunder, once more to assemble about the paternal hearth, that rallying-place of the affections, there to grow young and loving again among the endearing mementoes of childhood. How like our own Thanksgiving is Christmas in merrie England, though the latter combines more, perhaps, of the religious element, than the former. There are no two festivals that exert such a controlling influence upon the domestic and social relations of life as these, and they should continue to be observed, that they may be the central points around which shall continue to cluster the tenderest and most sacred associations known by the human heart. If the angel host who announced to the shepherds the advent of the Saviour deemed it a fitting employment to fill the ethereal vault with their glad notes, while they proclaimed "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men," surely it becomes us, one and all, to rejoice and be glad, to exchange kindly greetings, and to send to our friends such mementoes as are best adapted to keep ever glowing on the altar of love and friendship, the pure and holy ties that link heart to heart, in all the endearing relations of life. Heart should be made to call unto heart, and we should seek to draw happiness from the deep wells of living kindness, which lie in the quiet recesses of our bosoms, and which furnish forth, when resorted to, the pure elements of domestic felicity. Every door should be thrown open with the warmest hospitality, and every heart should be unlocked, that love to man may flow forth in full accordance with that heavenly strain, "good will to man."

In New-England, with the younger members of families, Christmas is the day of days. It is the time when their patron saint, merry and kind old Santa Claus, with unique costume and a short pipe in his mouth, goes forth to distribute his beautiful gifts among the children that have been good, filling every stocking with just the articles most desired. All are remembered; not one of those who try to do well, fail of being rewarded by him, as he speeds on his joyous way, drawn by his reindeer team, with a sleigh full of just such treasures as children most prize. Many a child has often wondered how the old gentleman is able to find his way down all the dark chimneys, and to discover all the little stockings, wherever they are hanging; and some are not without their suspicions that he employs a large number of secret agents to assist him in his labor of love.

To the guileless heart of childhood how full of happiness and bright anticipations is the morning of Christmas. With what sparkling eyes and bounding hearts they greet father and mother, brothers and sisters, grandfather and grandmother with those familiar, but not unmeaning words: "I wish you a merry Christmas." And how many an eye, dimmed by the lapse of time, overflows with the rushing tear drop, as the mind in an instant sweeps over the past in its backward glance, and recalls the happy

days and bright visions of youth, shining distinctly amid the recollections of years long past. Happy, thrice happy days! Oh that they might once more return, that the buoyant pleasures of childhood, undimmed by sorrow and unclouded by care, might be always extravagant. All depends upon means and income. More requires more, and less requires less. The mean and hoarding rich man is a drone in society and should be pointed at with scorn. Saving against a rainy day, may be carried too far. It would be far better to get a thorough drenching sometimes than to cultivate a narrow and starving economy.

The ladies are called extravagant in dress and show, but the lecturer thought a finely dressed lady looked *very pretty*. Expensive fashions may be indulged in with more license than the smoke wreath of the cigar—and the sparkling of jewelry is better than the liquid ruby of the wine cup.

There is no standard of economy or extravagance. Where there is wealth, there should be liberality; where there is competence, there should be comfort, and even in poverty there should be no meanness.

The speaker thought there was a remarkable coincidence in the decrease of marriages and the increase of skirts—the inference from which observation might take different directions.

The *Journal* was closed with a glowing picture of man in an advanced state of civilization, when all the forces of the individual and society will work together in harmony, and produce that condition of well being and happiness which all delight to contemplate, and which in the prophetic vernacular is called the "good time coming."

## Prof. Fowler's Lecture.

If we were asked for a very brief opinion of this gentleman's lecture, we should say

that it combined three qualities, the "good, bad and indifferent."

The good was, most of it, *very good*; the bad was just kept out of the positive state; and the indifferent was quite perfectly sustained. To carry the idea a little further, we would add, that the good was made up of a general scholarly and masculine style, a few most striking similes and some very pleasant and truthful hits at the vanity and foolishness of men and women. The bad consisted in a prosy discussion of certain political formulas, as well as in some exceedingly tame and provincial delivery; and the indifferent, in amplifying many common places and a lack of vigor in elocution and distinctness in articulation.

The introduction to the address we liked; it was easy and natural and put us in good humor with the lecturer at once. It adopted the opening sentence in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, (which book we always keep lying upon our reading table.) We were just upon the point of quoting the paragraph, when it occurred to us that it had better be sought out by those of our readers who have it not, for we are sure if the little volume once gets into their hands it will be read from preface to finis, and always with pleasure and profit. But to the lecture and some of its prominent points, its theme was Labor, or hand work, soul work and brain work. The speaker asked if it was the farmer and the mechanic who were the only workers? This question was soon settled by showing that all were laborers who performed an important or necessary service in the social economy, whether it was done with muscle or nerve, with hand or brain.

He very fully exploded the notion, that labor was a "curse," and gave a breadth to biblical interpretation on this point that spoke well for his "progress" in theological lore. Labor, he said, is a necessity of man's condition. It is not imposed as a burden, but is ordained as a schoolmaster and a friend. The higher man ascends in the scale of civilization, the less servile is his toil and the more he produces. The savage without tools, or but poor apologies for them, can wrest but little from the soil, or fashion but slowly his rude buildings and utensils. The modern farmer with his six-furrow plow, his mowing and reaping machines, combines the labor of hundreds, and the production of hundreds. So the *mechanics with his appliances of steam and machinery* gives the world a multitude of products "which no man can number," and which have saved the wear and tear of a thousand human muscles. The more man becomes acquainted with the forces of nature, the more he makes them do his work and becomes subservient to his will.

Man is every trying to lift himself above the condition of labor. He is ever reaching forward to a time of repose. But rest is stagnation. Inaction is death. In activity alone is found the law of progress. This principle is found everywhere and pervades all things. Translated into the great universe above and around us, it means light and gravitation, and all those vast forces that with ceaseless power produce the "harmony of the spheres, and all the celestial glories; translated into our globe, it means winds and tides and currents, earthquakes and volcanoes, sunshine and rain and the restlessness that everywhere surrounds us; translated into the vegetable world, it means the subtle gasses, and the running sap, and the yielding air, that come forth in trunk and bough and leaf and flower;—and so, translated into any department of nature, it means those forces that act with persistent aim to bring out beauty and worth and progress. This was one of the finest passages in the lecture, and was worthy of the imagination of Choate and the rhetoric of Chapman.

"OLD LINE ASSEMBLIES."—Stoneham, famous for good parties, is commencing the dancing season with as much go-ahead-activity as ever, notwithstanding the cry of hard times. The first of a course of "Old Line Assemblies" will take place in the Town Hall, on Christmas evening. Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, announces a fireman's, civic and military ball on the previous evening, and Gen. Worth Engine Company will give a ball on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st.

"A square was made in New Orleans on the 8thinst., of one hundred and thirty-four houses of bread for being short of weight."

If all short-weight loaves in Massachusetts should be seized, we opine there would be a panic among the bakers quite as alarming as the financial panic we have just passed through.

"ACCIDENT."—A man named John Nelson, employed in A. Thompson & Co.'s tannery, was badly injured on the head, face and shoulder, on Friday of last week, by the crack of a windlass which he was turning slipping from his hold.

"NORTH BRITISH REVIEW" for November has come to hand from the American publishers. Its articles are varied and interesting. The one entitled "Slavery in the Slave States" particularly so to our citizens and law-makers.

"WE call attention to the advertisement of 'New Goods for the Holidays' in another column."

A soup house for supplying the poor of Waltham, has been opened in that town.

## A Special Notice.

We ask the particular attention of our readers to the notice under the editorial head, relative to subscriptions for the JOURNAL. While we have the satisfaction of knowing that our sheet meets the approbation of our subscribers and finds a cordial welcome in a large number of families in Woburn and the adjoining towns, we are desirous of extending its circulation, and affording a larger number of persons the pleasure and the profit to be derived from it. We shall esteem it a kindness if our present readers will speak a good word for us to their neighbors, and give them an opportunity of examining our paper for themselves. We have been making special efforts for rendering our sheet a *first class paper*, and, if the testimony of many gentlemen, voluntarily given, is to be relied upon, we have succeeded. We believe that there is no one, however fastidious his taste, who will not find in our columns as much to instruct and amuse as can be derived from any local newspaper in Massachusetts. The man who reads only a city paper, is almost wholly uninformed in respect to matters and things in his own town. We have endeavored to issue a sheet that shall be an efficient helper in promoting intelligence and good morals, and we hesitate not to say that we have been successful. Will not our numerous friends aid us by securing an interest to our subscription list, and thus enable us to make still greater outlays for the benefit of our readers?

THE LADY'S ALMANACK for 1858.—This most useful and very beautiful little Almanac has been issued by Messes. Damerell & Moore and G. Coolidge. Every lady should have a copy. For sale at the Woburn Book Store.

PRODUCT OF THE LARGE TREE.—The large tree sold at Auction by Mr. Winn, has been cut down and corded by the purchaser, Mr. Barnabas Richardson. It piles up *eight and a-half cords of wood*.

A BOY SENTENCED TO HUNO.—Jas. Rodgers, the lad convicted of the murder of Swanton, in 10th Avenue, has been sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January.

DIVIDEND.—The Boston and Lowell R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent, payable January 1st.

MR. D. O. BLANCHARD shot another Fox on Tuesday last, in the woods between Woburn and Lexington. Mr. M. is one of the lucky sportsmen.

WE visited the State House at Tewksbury on Thursday, where we passed the day very pleasantly and, we hope, profitably. We have not had time to extend our notes for this week's paper.

For the Middlesex Journal.

## The Foot-ball Match.

After much preparation, choosing of committees, appointing of judges, writing and ratifying of by-laws, the long-taught match, between 14 students of Warren Academy and the same number of the High School, has come off, and the bustle is all over and the combatants have separated satisfied or otherwise. On Wednesday last, the day agreed upon for the match to take place, the clouds threatened a clear-headed, well read and intelligent set, not only capable of reasoning upon the subject, but on all occasions willing to meet him on fair ground. This has however had a good effect upon the Prof., so much so as to lead him, when speaking, to assume that what he says is merely his opinion, and not, as heretofore, absolute law. The discussion at the Melodeon ended pretty much as it began, both sides having very well succeeded in mystifying each other most gloriously. It may possibly be renewed next Sunday evening, and be equally interesting as on the occasion to which I allude.

There is nothing new, either in town or about it. No new novelties, no prodigies, either musical or theatrical. No new fashions, emphatically nothing new. Your Journal always has a new and healthy look and is a cheerful sight to your readers in this vicinity.

So mote it be. I hope for something of greater interest next week. A. B. N.

Correspondence of the Middlesex Journal.

## BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

City Election.—Prof. Felton at the Melodeon.—Lawyer Sennott in the argument.

MY DEAR JOURNAL.—The agitation caused by the recent city election has subsided and the country is probably safe once more. The election has had no effect to make business better or worse, and we are jogging along in the same monotonous manner as usual.—Last Sabbath evening I had the curiosity to drop in at the Melodeon to hear a lecture on Spiritualism to be delivered through the organism of Mr. A. B. Whiting. The company in attendance was large, being in part drawn together by the announcement that one Prof. Felton, of Harvard College, would be present and prepared to say something about the matter, and spirit ministration in general.

At the close of the lecture, which I must confess was a very able production, Prof. Felton and Lawyer Sennott of Boston, entered into a discussion, in which the Prof. took ground that the production was indeed a very fine one, but dictated by no spirit save the one claiming to be A. B. Whiting. Mr. Sennott differed with the learned gentleman, but was so absent minded as to imagine himself in the Court room, and was constantly addressing the Prof. as "the witness," "will the witness please explain?" &c., much to the merriment of the audience.

Prof. Felton is undoubtedly a scientific and well read man, but has evidently mistaken the character of the class of people with whom he has to deal. Instead of a fanatical misguided body of men and women, he has found a clear-headed, well read and intelligent set, not only capable of reasoning upon the subject, but on all occasions willing to meet him on fair ground. This has however had a good effect upon the Prof., so much so as to lead him, when speaking, to assume that what he says is merely his opinion, and not, as heretofore, absolute law. The discussion at the Melodeon ended pretty much as it began, both sides having very well succeeded in mystifying each other most gloriously. It may possibly be renewed next Sunday evening, and be equally interesting as on the occasion to which I allude.

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So mote it be. I hope for something of greater interest next week. A. B. N.

Open the lattice, dear mother—please!

There's many an empty bed,

There's many a lonely bosome,

There's many a lighted bed;

For think, ever, grayward

The little hillocks lie;

And every hillock represents

An angel in the sky."

(For the Middlesex Journal.)

## PICTURES FROM MY PORT FOLIO.

BY LUTHER G. RIGGS.

THE LITTLE ANGEL.—"Dainty Babie Bell!" So sweetly she lay, with her bright golden hair, streaming over the pillow, seemed like a ray of sunshine shining thro' a mist. Sweet Babie Bell! The death-damp was on her brow, and the life-light had vanished from her eyes; yet her lips, ruddy even in death, were wreathed in a sweet, angelic smile.

But her spirit, priceless gem, is far, far away in the spirit-land. There will she warble an angel-song that shall never cease, and whose burden the dwellers on earth shall take up and prolong. Methinks I hear the echo:

"Scrapp spirits came near me,

Winging through the crystal air,

Boone along on balmy pinions,

O how fair!

They were winging near me, near me,

From the dim, celestial shore;

They were sweeping by death's river—

They safely bore me o'er."

And now its cadence gently dies away, and a scrapp's hand seems beckoning me from on high, and I fancy I feel the fanning of the angel's pinions. But it is only a fancy. The mysteries of God's inner temple are not for us to know, until the heavens are rolled together like a scroll, and Christ has come to judge the world. But all is known to Babie Bell! Her's is a happy lot—a home of light.

"There's many an empty cradle,

There's many a vacant bed,

There's many a lonely bosome,

There's many a lighted bed;

For think, ever, grayward

The little hillocks lie;

And every hillock represents

An angel in the sky."

THE VISION.—"Open the lattice, dear mother—please!

Are the white roses in bloom yet?

Does the old fir still bend over the gable—over the seat where 'Bella and I used to sit?

And where is the pretty morning-glory that she planted, and called her death-flower?

You know she said it would wither and die after she had gone. Is it alive yet?

Please open the lattice, that I may see, mamma."

"Open the lattice, my child!" replied the mother. "Why, it's winter, now, and the winds blow harsh and chill."

</

# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

weather was severely cold there were over one hundred present. The importance of such circles cannot be over estimated. They bring together all classes of society, and afford an opportunity to become better acquainted; they have good influence over the young, who are brought in direct contact with those of mature years, and much of the waywardness of youth is checked; they learn a sense of propriety which is not learned at the dance or ball-room, which they will frequent if they have no other place to go to. It is pleasant, too, for the aged, who are now comparatively shut out from the society of the young, thus to mingle, which puts them in mind of their youthful days. The time is spent in social conversation and singing, and closed by an invocation for the divine blessing. A small sum is paid by each individual, which is given to the poor. The President and Vice President were chosen a committee to distribute the fund already acquired.

## LYCEUM LECTURES.

Price of Tickets Reduced.

As an inducement to those of our citizens who have not yet purchased tickets for the Lyceum Course of Lectures, and as a set-off against the present "hard times" and scarcity of money, the price of tickets to the course has been reduced to

**FIFTY CENTS EACH.**

thus giving ALL an opportunity to enjoy the entertainment and instruction afforded by these lectures

By order of the Committee,  
RICHARD, Secretary.

Woburn, Nov. 28, 1857.

**FOR Females.**—For Debility, Paroxysms of System, Nervousness, Pain in Back and Loins, Paroxysms, use "BLISS' DYSPEPTIC REMEDY." See advertisement "To Females," in another column.

**FOR Country Merchants and others doing business at a distance from the Railroad, and wishing a supply of *Bristol's Druggist*, can have a dozen packages sent them by mail for about one dollar.**

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**MARRIED.**

In this town, Dec. 19, by Rev. Mr. March, Mr. CYRUS MUNKOE, of Woburn, to Miss ELIOT LANE, of Bedford.

**DIED.**

In West Cambridge, 9th inst., and lately, William H. Moore, aged 89 years, for many years a resident of Woburn.

Father has mortgages, bonds and stocks—Mines and factories, timber and land; He counts his real estate by blocks—His house is not built on the sand!

**THE SECRET.**

Ho! ye daughters of Fashion!—hear The song of a sister song for you: A sister who, having plenty to wear, Found, alas! she had "nothing to do."

Father has mortgages, bonds and stocks—Mines and factories, timber and land; He counts his real estate by blocks—His house is not built on the sand!

To concerts, parties, theatres, routs, Watering places, opera, balls, Went I—not a day without Faithfully following Fashion's calls.

At last of these I grew tired, and found No longer pleasure or joy therein; I followed in Folly's giddy round No more!—I began to live again!

Day is no longer night to me; The bloom has come to my cheek once more; Nervousness, lassitude, gloom, *ennui*, Have fled, and are of the things that were.

Shall I tell you, sister, how it was done? Would you like to know what this all means? I purchased from GROVER and BAKER one Of their elegant parlor **SEWING MACHINES**!

Pleasantly hums my little friend, The while I mention its pretty name; Flounces and gathers—scams without end! You have earned for yourself undying fame!

Always ready, early or late— Pleasant too is the song you sing; You are worth to me above your weight Or size in gold, for the joy you bring.

I have riches and jewels rare, The costliest laces ever seen, Silks and satins—but none compare In worth with my priceless **SEWING MACHINE**.

AGNES.

It is stated by the President of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, that the affairs of the New York agency are in a more hopelessly embarrassed state even than was anticipated. The losses sustained through the mismanagement of that agency and the breach of trust on the part of the cashier, will swamp up the enormous capital (\$2,000,000) of the company.

**Special Notices.**

For the *Middlesex Journal*, Worcester, Dec. 19, 1857.

W. the members of Warren Academy do hereby again challenge you—the members of the former Club, 14 in number, to a second game of Pool Ball, for the sum of \$100, to be played on the 14th (the night of the 16th), being now brought to light and sworn to by eye-witnesses—persons both interested and unbiased, and the result of the game to be made known on the true facts of the case. We, as members of Warren Academy, and of the W. A. F. B. Club, do hereby call upon you, and in making this defense for ourselves, to assume the responsibility and have reports circulated by certain members of your Club.

If the gentlemen of Woburn High School think that we are going to tamely submit to their machinations and vice sanguines, they are utterly mistaken, and do not know us.

We are willing to own the fact, and will do so when we have fair play and are fairly beaten.

But, by the name of Warren Academy, or by the order of the members of W. A. F. B. Club,

OLIVER W. ROGERS.

**PAPER DOLLS**—**AND** **PAPER FURNITURE!**

Cinderella, or the Glass Slipper.

The American Lady.

The Bride.

Little Emma.

Emma.

Parlor, Drawing-Room, and Chamber sets of Paper Furniture.

A full supply of every article pertaining to this elegant home amusement for children will be found at the Woburn Book Store.

**ALSO**

The new **GAMES** entitled—

Slaves and Freedom.

Game of Qualities.

Speculation, Yankee Pedlar.

All excellent for Winter-evening amusements.

For sale at lowest prices at the **Woburn Book Store**.

**WOBURN LYCEUM.**

The seventh lecture before the Woburn Lyceum will be delivered by ISAAC F. SHEARD, of Somerville, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29.

**TICKETS** can be obtained at the usual places in Woburn, and at the door on the evening of the lecture; also at the store of Josiah Hovey, Winchester; and of E. T. Whittier, Somerville.

The doors will be opened at 6<sup>o</sup> clock, the lecture will commence at 7<sup>o</sup> clock.

TRUMAN RICKARD, Secretary.

Woburn, December 19, 1857.

**Private Tuition and Board.**

Two or three young ladies, from the age of ten to twenty years, can be accommodated with board, tuition in French and English studies, and also Instruction on the Piano. Special care will be given to the manners and conversation as well as amusement and happiness. Terms including the above, per quarter, \$40.

For references, and particular address,

Mrs. A. M. RICHARDS,

Malden, Nov. 27.—if

Malden, Mass.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Boots!**

**YOUTH'S double sole thick BOOTS, just received**

**Dec. 19.**

**AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,**

**THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER**

**So long unsuccessfully sought,**

**FOUND AT LAST**

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**ALSO**

The new **GAMES** entitled—





# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

The Journal,

WOBURN:

Saturday Morning, Dec. 26, 1857.

## COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR

By subscribing for your local newspaper, in return four-fold the amount of subscription before half the year has expired. By taking the JOURNAL you will "bring a joy into your household," secure to yourself, and to your family if you have one, a vast amount of profitable instruction, information and amusement. You will also be adding to sustain an enterprise in your midst which, it is admitted, largely contributes to the promotion of property and welfare of the community. Many of our subscribers have recently said that the JOURNAL is the best weekly paper published in Middlesex County, and one of the best local papers in the State. We thank them for their good opinion, and respectfully invite you, reader, to help in extending the sphere of its usefulness by sending us your own subscription, and that of such of your friends as wish to avail themselves of our efforts to provide a first class local newspaper.

Subscribers who wish to commence with the new year will receive the book numbers for November and December gratis.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the JOURNAL renders it a valuable medium for the needs of the best families of Woburn and surrounding towns, among whom it circulates to an extent enjoyed by no other paper. It is not exceeded, in typographical splendor by any paper published in Middlesex County. By preserving uniformity in arrangement equal prominence is obtained by all advertisers. Our terms of advertising are moderate.

## JOB PRINTING.

We would call the special attention of our readers to our facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Job Printing. The variety of new and handsome type with which our office is supplied is very extensive; our presses are new and fast; our workmen experienced and skillful. We have therefore every facility for doing all kinds of work, quick, neat and cheap. Orders left at our office, or sent through our agents will be promptly attended to, and the prices will be as low as can be found elsewhere. Orders solicited.

Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notice at the office when they fail to receive their paper regularly, or change their place of residence, so that we can give notice to our carriers.

## BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

It is not well to be always croaking about "hard times," neither is it advisable to be constantly proclaiming an improved state of things, unless such is really the fact. That the times are still hard no man can deny. If he does not believe it, let him try to collect money on his bills, and he will soon come to the conclusion that something is the matter somewhere. There are too many in this, as in every community, who will not pay their bills if they can possibly avoid it, and there are others who wish to pay all, and are doing so fast as they can. The former deserve, and should receive no favor, not even any additional business accommodation, while the latter should receive all the forbearance of the case will possibly allow.

It is certain that there is an improvement in some kinds of business in Woburn. There are less men out of employment than a few weeks since. Men who desire work, will be pretty sure to find something to do, even if it yields them but a small return. Fifty cents a day is better than nothing. It will buy a little for family use, and while at work a man is out of mischief and out of the way of temptation. We are not to look for a sudden bursting forth of prosperity in the business world. Old matters are to be adjusted before a new start can be taken with any good prospect of success. If people are compelled to practice economy rigidly for some months to come, it will do them no harm, but will prove, if properly heeded, a useful lesson for future years. That there is "a good time coming" we may set down as a fixed fact, but it would not be as well for that much wished for time to dawn just yet. People need a little more experience under the tight pressing wheels—a little more pinching—-to make them remember the lesson well. None should settle down in despondency, or give up many efforts. Whoever claims to be called a man, will act like a man, in whatever situation he is placed, sure, in the end, to rise above the adverse circumstances that surround him, or turn them to his own moral improvement. Let us labor on, then, in hope of a brighter future, striving in the meantime to bear up manfully, and to cheer those within the circle of our acquaintance. A kind word costs no money, but it can do what money cannot. It can infuse new courage, inspire new hope, and enable a desponding spirit yet to bear up even when its sky seems darkest.

## The Tewksbury Alms House.

On Thursday of last week we visited the State Pauper Establishment at Tewksbury, through the courtesy of Geo. Foster, Esq., of Andover, one of the Inspectors. A pleasant ride through Wilmington, in company with our town representative in the legislature, brought us to the Alms House at high noon, just as the inmates had been called from "labor to refreshment." We found about twenty gentlemen, eight of them editors, assembled to make a tour of inspection through the establishment. A hearty welcome from Mr. Foster and Capt. Mervine, the Superintendent, made us feel at once that our lines were cast among affable, courteous and whole-hearted gentlemen. We were just in time to see Capt. Mervine's large family sit down to dinner. The dining hall affords accommodation for 400 persons, and shortly after "that ever welcome sound, the dinner bell" had ceased its music, every seat was occupied by the men, and at a side table 200 little boys were ranged around standing. They at once fell to work upon the food set before them, and gave good evidence that they enjoyed it. The dinner for the day consisted of beef, beans and turnips. The quantity consumed for that meal was 3 barrels of beef, 6 bushels of beans and 15 bushels of turnips. The food looked and tasted (we tried it,) good and wholesome, and every one had a sufficiency. The tables were then re-set for the women and female children. Those who were sick or unable to leave their wards were furnished with food by the side of their beds, and in most cases with something more tempting to the appetite of an invalid. In addition to the meat and vegetables consumed

for dinner, the following are the daily rations for breakfast and supper: 5 lbs. flour and 4 bushels Indian meal baked into bread, 50 gals. milk, 1 lb. crackers, 9 lbs. coffee, tea or chocolate, besides sundry necessary articles of food for the sick. 8340 persons have been admitted since the institution was opened. Last year there were 134 deaths: 64 births, two-thirds of which were known to be illegitimate. On the day of our visit there were 1119 inmates, three-fourths of whom were Irish. The men number 360, the women 361, boys 209, girls 189. Religious services are held every day, the Superintendent officiating; and preaching every Sabbath by Rev. S. M. Burke, chaplain. At these services there is always a good attendance, and over one hundred children attend the Sabbath School.

Capt. Mervine hospitably entertained his visitors with dinner—not pauper fare—but we should have enjoyed the joke of seeing the Captain invite them to sit down, for once, to beef, beans and turnips—but the dinner was an excellent one, and after the cloth was removed, a few good speeches, and some that were not very good, were got rid of, infinitely to the relief of the parties who made them, and particularly so to the Fallstaffian alderman from the south ward of the metropolis. From Capt. Mervine and Mr. Ritchie of the Norfolk County Journal,—who spoke practically and to the point—we gained much information respecting paupers and pauper establishments. The speaking being over—for which we gave thanks,—Capt. Mervine led the van, and his visitors followed, througout the whole establishment, from the cellars to the attics. We have not space to speak of everything we noticed, or a half of what interested us. In every room visited we saw that order, cleanliness, and even comfort—comfort for the aged, the infirm, the sick and the unfortunate who have been cast upon our charity—prevailed. A visit to the school presented a gratifying spectacle. Here were two hundred boys and girls, none of them apparently over twelve years of age, and most of them much younger, all neatly and warmly clad, and so far as we could then judge, making fair progress in acquiring a common education. The school is under the management of two teachers—Miss Mary Barber and Miss Delia M. Hussey.

The health of the inmates is under the charge of Doctor Jonathan Brown and Assistant Physician, Jos. B. Rand. We learned from Dr. Brown that no alcohol, not even as medicine, is used in the institution, and that since the use of alcohol had been discontinued the number of deaths had decreased one-third. We presume the decrease in mortality is not to be attributed wholly to this cause. The health of the inmates improves 25 per cent. in two weeks after their admission to the institution, which speaks well for its sanitary regulations.

Last year it cost \$1.00 a week for the support of each pauper, including the saving and income from their labor. The women make all the clothing, stockings and bedding used in the house; the men make the shoes and do some tailoring, and a large number of laborers are employed upon the farm, which consists of 150 acres, 40 of which have been cleared and brought under cultivation. In the winter months the men are for the most part idle. It is a question for the consideration of the Inspectors, and of the Legislature, how these men can be profitably employed. It is evident there is a great deal of muscular power going to waste in the Alms House—it ought to be made to produce something. They had better be employed even if their labor does not decrease the cost of their keep a cent a day. It would improve them morally, physically and intellectually, if they every day "sweat o'er their bread" before they eat it."

There are many points of interest, suggested to our mind by this visit, that we should like to touch upon, but we will return to the subject on another occasion. We cordially thank the board of Inspectors, and Capt. Mervine, for affording us the pleasure of inspecting the institution under their charge.

## Burglary in Winchester.

We learn from a gentleman of Winchester, that the house of Cyrus Bancroft, Esq., of that place, was entered on Sunday evening last, and robbed of \$137. This money had been used as a tender in a legal case, and had been deposited with Mr. Bancroft for safe keeping. We learn that while Mr. Bancroft was gone to attend the evening meeting, his children, who were in bed, heard some one, whom they supposed to be their father, and called to him, but received no answer. Sometime after his return home, he heard a noise as if some one was rummaging around, but on searching he found nobody, but discovered that a back door was open. The money had been in his care some time, and was in a box, upon a shelf in a chamber closet. It was known to quite a number that the money was in the house.

This robbery, together with that of Mr. John S. Richardson, ought to teach a useful lesson. People who have money, especially at the present time, cannot exercise too much caution relative to the custody of it. No man should expose his money to the observation of any body, as he cannot know who may be watching him. Neither is it safe to keep money in any dwelling house, unless securely guarded by a good safe. Whoever has a little amount on hand should deposit it for safe keeping in the bank, and it will be forthcoming when wanted. The man who will enter a house in the night, to rob, would hardly hesitate to take life, if necessary to the accomplishment of his designs. We trust no one will hereafter be so unwise as to keep money by them, and more especially to let any body know how much they have.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING of the adult portion of the Baptist Society of this town, took place on Christmas Eve, at the residence of Mr. Sylvanus Wood. An unusually large number assembled, as it was expected that this would be the last occasion of their meeting with Rev. Mr. Ricker as their pastor, but we are pleased to learn that this may not be, as the society have not yet accepted Mr. Ricker's resignation, and he has consented to continue with them for the present. The dinner for the day consisted of beef, beans and turnips. The food looked and tasted (we tried it,) good and wholesome, and every one had a sufficiency. The tables were then re-set for the women and female children. Those who were sick or unable to leave their wards were furnished with food by the side of their beds, and in most cases with something more tempting to the appetite of an invalid. In addition to the meat and vegetables consumed

## Mr. I. F. Shepard's Lecture.

This lecture was a substitute for one to have been given by Josiah Quincy, Jr. It is very possible that the Lyceum was the gainer by the exchange; for Mr. Shepard gave a very interesting glance at the leading characters and events of the sixteenth century, and although Mr. Quincy might have been very piquant and humorous in his reminiscences, they would hardly have afforded so much substantial instruction.

We cannot say of the lecture on Tuesday evening, that it furnished us with any new facts, or opened any new fields for discussion—it was rather a brief survey of European history for the century following the discovery of America by Columbus. That century, as the lecturer said, was one of the most eventful that has transpired within the Christian era. It gave birth, perhaps, to more remarkable men, men who will stand out in singular prominence in the coming ages, than any of its predecessors or even those which have succeeded it. And these men were not found in any one department of learning or position in society. They not only rendered illustrious, "thrones, principalities and powers," but gave immortality to the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture and printing, and lifted into the plane of vision, never more to be obscured, the science of astronomy; they also threw down the false philosophies of the schools, and the corrupt doctrines of the church, and elevated into their places, the simple but sublime formulas which give to science its trust in facts, and to religion its faith in God.

So also the great issues and events of that period have produced a more marked and permanent effect upon the history of the world, than any other age has furnished.

The discovery of the Western Continent; the mailing of Luther's theses to the church in Wittenberg, with their consequent, the Reformation; and the invention of printing, are among these, and have been most powerful in their influence to revolutionize society and the nations.

In the course of the lecture, Mr. S. brought into view some of the striking incidents in the lives of Henry VIIIth of England and Martin Luther, and gave a brief sketch of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The conclusion of the whole matter was that these great movements initiated in the sixteenth century, all pointed to the Western hemisphere, which is to be the theatre whereon they are to be more fully displayed, and from which they are to radiate till they enlighten the world.

The style in which Mr. Shepard dresses his thoughts we do not very much admire. It is too turgid and ambitious. We venture to believe that in his capacity as teacher he used to correct his pupils for the use of too many as well as too florid words. A more chaste and simple method would be much better. He would also improve his eloquence if he would more frequently modulate his naturally fine and sonorous voice.

## Novel Marriage Ceremony.

Rev. Charles Brooks, in his interesting history of Medford, gives the particulars of a novel marriage ceremony performed in that town in 1789, by Thomas Brooks, Esq., who acquired great popularity as one of the "marrying justices" of the period. One day, while riding on horseback to Woburn, he discovered six young persons—three males and three females—riding on horseback towards him. He guessed their errand; and they replied thus: "My young friends, we are here in the midst of this lofty forest, upon an unpeopled road, with God's clear sky over us. We shall not be disturbed; I propose to solemnize your marriage here; what say you?" They gladly consented. He told them not to dismount, but to arrange themselves in due order—the gentlemen on one side the ladies on the other. This being done, he placed his horse so as to be directly in front of the bride and bridegroom. Then taking off his hat he began his prayer; it is reported that he was "gifted in prayer," and that on this occasion, "he prayed like an angel." The introductory service concluded, the plight of vows was made, the union declared, and the benediction pronounced; and then the whole party journeyed back together, rejoicing in the poetry uttered by the bride and bridegroom.

The commencement of a new year is just at hand, affording a peculiarly favorable time to subscribe for the JOURNAL. We believe that no one who will take this paper six months, will consent afterwards to do without it. Fellow citizens, while Christmas and new-year's presents are the order of the day, just step forward, and, by your influence and your example, present the editor of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL with a handsome new year's present in the form of a few hundred new subscribers. By so doing will you do him a favor, but a greater one to yourselves. You will put a few dollars into his pocket, but the union declared, and the benediction pronounced; and then the whole party journeyed back together, rejoicing in the poetry uttered by the bride and bridegroom.

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THE ANNUAL GATHERING of the adult portion of the Baptist Society of this town, took place on Christmas Eve, at the residence of Mr. Sylvanus Wood. An unusually large number assembled, as it was expected that this would be the last occasion of their meeting with Rev. Mr. Ricker as their pastor, but we are pleased to learn that this may not be, as the society have not yet accepted Mr. Ricker's resignation, and he has consented to continue with them for the present. The dinner for the day consisted of beef, beans and turnips. The food looked and tasted (we tried it,) good and wholesome, and every one had a sufficiency. The tables were then re-set for the women and female children. Those who were sick or unable to leave their wards were furnished with food by the side of their beds, and in most cases with something more tempting to the appetite of an invalid. In addition to the meat and vegetables consumed

for dinner, the following are the daily rations for breakfast and supper: 5 lbs. flour and 4 bushels Indian meal baked into bread, 50 gals. milk, 1 lb. crackers, 9 lbs. coffee, tea or chocolate, besides sundry necessary articles of food for the sick. 8340 persons have been admitted since the institution was opened. Last year there were 134 deaths: 64 births, two-thirds of which were known to be illegitimate. On the day of our visit there were 1119 inmates, three-fourths of whom were Irish. The men number 360, the women 361, boys 209, girls 189. Religious services are held every day, the Superintendent officiating; and preaching every Sabbath by Rev. S. M. Burke, chaplain. At these services there is always a good attendance, and over one hundred children attend the Sabbath School.

Capt. Mervine hospitably entertained his visitors with dinner—not pauper fare—but we should have enjoyed the joke of seeing the Captain invite them to sit down, for once, to beef, beans and turnips—but the dinner was an excellent one, and after the cloth was removed, a few good speeches, and some that were not very good, were got rid of, infinitely to the relief of the parties who made them, and particularly so to the Fallstaffian alderman from the south ward of the metropolis. From Capt. Mervine and Mr. Ritchie of the Norfolk County Journal,—who spoke practically and to the point—we gained much information respecting paupers and pauper establishments. The speaking being over—for which we gave thanks,—Capt. Mervine led the van, and his visitors followed, througout the whole establishment, from the cellars to the attics. We have not space to speak of everything we noticed, or a half of what interested us. In every room visited we saw that order, cleanliness, and even comfort—comfort for the aged, the infirm, the sick and the unfortunate who have been cast upon our charity—prevailed. A visit to the school presented a gratifying spectacle. Here were two hundred boys and girls, none of them apparently over twelve years of age, and most of them much younger, all neatly and warmly clad, and so far as we could then judge, making fair progress in acquiring a common education. The school is under the management of two teachers—Miss Mary Barber and Miss Delia M. Hussey.

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# THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

## POETRY.

### YANKEE COURTSHIP.

BY ALICE DE VREE.

Cottage by the hills-side—  
Time, near unto dark,  
Dorothy beside the fire,  
Waiting for her spark.  
Old man by the chimney,  
Reading Boston paper;  
Old lady near the table,  
Making Sal a cap, or  
Some other peculiar kind of garment.

Very cold without, and  
Wind a shrieking—howling.  
Owls up in the kitchen door—  
Out, perhaps, a fowling.  
Rap, tap, at the kitchen door—  
Dorothy looks pleasant,  
"Jonathan," she whispers sly;  
"Rot me if it isn't,  
Or some fellow that I do not want to see."

Door is open—"Jonathan!"  
Why, how du you du?"  
"Well, Dorothy, I'm pretty well,  
And seemin' 'twas you."  
Old man stop his reading,  
Old lady quit her sewing;  
Both remarked to Jonathan,  
"Well, now, how it's blowing,  
There's going to be some tall weather, yet, I  
swear."

Salutation over,

Jonathan is mum;

Wishing over sundry times,

That he was to *him*.

Old folks getteth sleep,

"Gin to nod the head.

Dorothy suggests that they

Had better go to bed—

And a prodigious grin lights up Jonathan's

physiognomy.

Old folks snoring soundly,

Young folks close to gether;

Jonathan and Dorothy

Talking 'bout the weather.

Jonathan is thinking

How to pop the question;

But his heart is thumping so,

Can hardly keep his vest on—

And his tongue cleaveth to the roof of his mouth.

Dorothy looks sly,

Knows there's something coming;

Looks around at Jonathan—

He feels much like running.

"Dearest Dorothy," he says,

And his heart beats faster,

S'pose that you and I would go

Down to Parson Castor,

And get linked in that everlasting bond of matrimony.

Years have passed away,

Down within the valley,

Far away from city;

Street or dusty alleys;

Stands a little cottage,

White as snow in March;

Jonathan and Dorothy

Sitting in the porch,

And half a dozen white-headed youngsters

around them.

## OUR OLOIO.

"Lively and gossipping,  
Stored with the treasures of the cutting world,  
And with a spice of mirth too!"

Snooks was advised to get his life insured. "Won't do it," said he. "It would be just my luck to live for ever, if I should." Mrs. Snooks merely said: "Well I wouldn't, my dear."

"Nothing to wear!" Well, well, I suppose, some ladies quite truly declare it; for their habitual disease of clothes.

Above the waist, sufficiently shows

That there, at least as far as that goes,

They have nothing to wear, and they wear it!

Quaint old Fuller says:—"Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile, while the other is pinched."

A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" inquired one of his hearers. "I did not go in to boat!" was the Dutchman's placid reply.

"At a wedding the other day, one of the guests, who often is a little absent minded, observed gravely, I have often remarked that there have been more women than men married this year."

Among the prominent benevolent objects of the day, we perceive the call for the formation of a society for the amelioration of the condition of women with snoring husbands.

A young lady, after dancing all the night, and several hours longer, will generally find on consulting the looking-glass, that the evening's amusement will not bear the morning's reflection.

Mrs. Gentle takes exercises every day. She walks round a flour barrel in the back yard. Mrs. Gentle thinks there is nothing like exercises. Mr. Gentle too believes in exercise as conductive to health. He takes divers daily walks to a barrel in the cellar, and considers himself invigorated therewith.

An imaginative Irishman gave utterance to this lamentation.

I returned to the halls of my fathers by night, and found them in ruin! I cried aloud, my fathers, where are they? and the echo responded, "Is that you Pat McCarthy?"

The hoop question, like most others has two sides to it. The ladies take the inside, and of course we must take the other.

At the last appearance of Mlle. Mars at the Theatre-Français, in the *Misanthrope*, her chamber-maid entered her dressing room, quite excited. "What is the matter Fanchon?" "I have just seen, madame, an old ette?" "I have just seen, madame, an old lady of seventy, who has come fifteen miles to see you act!" "Poor woman! Let her have a good seat. Has she all her faculties?" "I don't know, ma'am, but I noticed that she had something tied up in her handkerchief."

A gentleman was recently regretting the loss of his first wife in presence of his second. "My dear," said the lady, "no one mourns her decease more than I do, for to that untimely event I attribute my present unpleasant situation."

"What noise is that I hear Pat?" "Troth," replied Pat, "it's only the singing in my ears, I've heard it these six months."

"Sir, are you married?" "No Madam." "Do you mean to get married?" "No Madam." "But if every man followed your example, the world would cease." "Oh, no Madam."

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affected parts, giving instant relief in

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the various Throat Affects to which

Public Speakers and Singers

are liable, to whom they will be found in

invaluable; also for Clearing and giving

Power to the Vocal Cords—Washington,

We are far from our custom as to

say of Brown's Castorine, that we have

had to the best of our knowledge, an excellent

remedy for the various diseases of the

Human System.

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